The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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FIRST EDITION.

LANCASTER.

ATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ARTRANFT AND RAWLE.

ATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

armony and Good Feeling Mark the Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 26, 1875.

The Republican State Convention was called to order at twelve o'clock by Mr Cassett, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The roll of delegates was then called, as follows:

SENATORIAL.

1st District—Philadelphia, Wm. A. Douglass.
2 District—Philadelphia, John Welsh.
3 District—Philadelphia, Andrew Knorr.
4th District—Philadelphia, Chas. Thompson Hughes.
5th District—Philadelphia, William B. Mann.
6th District—Philadelphia, General H. H. Bingham.
7th District—Philadelphia, Wm. R. Leeds.
8th District—Philadelphia, John Hanse.
9th District—Delaware, George Baker.
10th District—Bucks, Robert M. Yardley.
11th District—Berks, J. C. A. Hoffoltiz.
12th District—Montgomery, D. O. Bitner.
13th District—Lancaster, B. F. Eshleman.
14th District—Lancaster, Dr. A. K. Rohrer.
15th District—Dauphin, William Calder.
16th District—Lehigh, E. B. Young.
17th District—Lehigh—L. B. Lantz.
18th District—Northampton, General Frank Reader.
19th District—Chester, George R. Hoopes.
20th and 21st Districts—Luzerne, Thomas Kilpe, H. M. Hoyt.
22d District—Monroe, Pike and Carbon, E. Boyle.
23d District—Bradford and Wyoming, E. O. Goodrich.
24th District—Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan and Columbia, P. A. Berkley.
25th District—Tioga, Potter and McKean, Hon. John L. Mitchell.
26th District—Susquehanna and Wayne, Hon. W. Watson.
27th District—Union, Snyder and Northumberland, W. H. M. Oram.
28th District—York, J. W. Latimer.
29th and 30th Districts—Schuylkill, Hon. L. Gerhoiomew, John Parker.
31st District—Perry, Mifflin and Juniata, Gen. F. McCoy.
32d District—Cumberland and Adams, Edward McPherson.
33d District—Franklin and Huntingdon, M. Foltz.
34th District—Clinton, Clearfield and Centre, John M. Adams.
35th District—Blair and Cambria, S. Henry.
36th District—Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, R. S. E. Duffield.
37th District—Indiana and Jefferson, General Harry White.
38th District—Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forest, M. A. K. Weidner.
39th District—Westmoreland, Thomas F. Gallagher.
40th District—Fayette and Greene, B. F. Fleming.
41st District—Butler and Armstrong, Col. M. Jackson.
42d, 43d, 44th and 45th Districts—Allegheny, P. Fleury, S. P. Fulton, C. B. Seeley, M. S. Humphreys.
46th District—Beaver and Washington, Geo. T. Hamilton.
47th District—Lawrence and Mercer, S. R. Thompson.
48th District—Warren and Venango, Hon. W. McMullin.
49th District—Erie, Hon. Henry Souther.
50th District—Crawford, Hon. S. Newton Pettis.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Adams—John M. Krauth, Paul Hersh.
Allegheny—Watson Woolsey, W. W. Tyson, Thomas A. Armstrong, A. M. Gazzam, John N. Neeb, Thomas Rosewell, James A. McDevitt, E. B. Brown, J. K. Larimer, John F. Fox, W. Harrison, J. J. Gillespie, John Paul, Christian Steel.
Armstrong—Colonel R. B. Allen, Dr. T. H. Allison.
Beaver—J. K. Harrah, Dr. D. McKinney.
Bedford—Hon. John Cessna, Wm. Lauter.
Blair—M. Edgar King, Frederick Jackel.
Bradford—James H. Webb, Nathan G. Elsbree, J. Monroe Smith.
Bucks—Thomas F. Miller, Henry Lear, Joseph R. Long, Samuel B. Thatcher.
Butler—W. W. Dodds, John T. Kelley.
Berks—M. S. Monroe, Daniel Boyer, E. H. Garner, Henry Wanshser, Elias Shoman, John I. Sell.
Cambria—General J. M. Campbell, C. T. Roberts.
Cameron—C. B. Gould.
Carbon—W. D. Rapsher, General W. Lilly.
Centre—Edmund Blanchard, J. S. Thompson.
Chester—Colonel F. B. Speakman, S. S. Young, Centia J. R. Donson, Dr. J. P. Nichols.
Clarion—F. A. Dietrich, D. Mattson.
Clearfield—Colonel E. A. Irwin.
Clinton—D. Stratton.
Columbia—Colonel Samuel Knorr, J. C. Brown.
Crawford—Frank Mantor, John H. Gilbertson, Oliver Sanger, Chas. V. Miller.
Cumberland—Benjamin F. Lee, Wm. A. Lindsey.
Dauphin—Hon. J. D. Snyder, Robert Bland, John C. Herman.
Delaware—Richard Young, B. F. Miller, Elk—F. J. Rass.
Erie—Hon. R. Sterrett, Hon. C. O. Bowman, S. V. Hominway, G. D. Price.
Fayette—Thomas W. Lyons, Dr. J. S. Vanvenrices.
Forest—J. B. Agnew.
Franklin—W. W. Brewer, Geo. A. Miller, John Wilkerow.
Fulton—George J. Pittman.
Greene—J. P. Teagarden.
Huntingdon—[Contested]—L. S. Geissinger, Hon. Samuel T. Brown, (W. H. Woods, Dr. J. A. Shade.)
Indiana—G. W. Hood, Hon. Daniel Ramey.
Jefferson—F. A. Weaver.
Juniata—John Muthersbaugh.
Lancaster—Levi Brubaker, W. K. Seltzer, Jno. Roland, David Miles, Kirk Brown, A. D. Gyger.
Lawrence—Hon. J. W. Wallace, W. C. Harbison.
Lebanon—Hon. W. M. Kauffman, C. W. Carmany.
Lehigh—David McKenna, Captain Richard Pascoe, Daniel Bastian.
Lycoming—Theodore Hill, Henry Johnson, John Gaus.
Luzerne, H. B. Payne, M. E. Walker, W. W. DeWitt; Thomas S. McNair, E. H. Chase, A. B. Stephens, E. N. Willard, Morris Hughes H. B. Jacksin.
McKean—W. J. Milliken.
Mercer—A. B. Filson, John F. Hosack, M. D., Andrew Burnett.
Mifflin—D. D. Muthersbaugh.
Monroe—
Montgomery—Wm. M. Mintzer, Chas. F. Wilson, Isaac S. Borneman, John C. Boorse, Irwin F. Wagner.
Montour—Wm. H. Bradley.
Northampton—Howard Reeder, Daniel G. Brown, B. E. Lehman.
Northumberland—P. L. Hagenburg, John Youngman.
Perry—Hon. Kirk Haines.
Philadelphia—I. Wm. Dalbour, Amos Slack: 2, H. C. Selby, Joseph H. Tatem; 3, Harry Hunter; 4, Chas. R. McCauliey; 5, Thomas Hoover; 6, Chas. S. Wagner; 7, Nathan Spering, James H. Campbell; 8, Col. Chas. S. Greene; 9, John E. Aeldicks; 10, N. F. English; 11, Wm. Allmendinger; 12, Thomas J. Smith; 13, Henry C. Dunlap; 14, James Devereaux; 15, Harry Hulse, John K. Reyburn, Reuben McCarty; 16, Joseph R. Ash; 17, Harrison Snyder; 18, Jacob C. Cramp, William Lawson; 19, John Martin, Thomas Carson, John Doerr; 20, David H. Lane, Robert C. Titterman; 21, George W. Palmer; 22, Joseph H. Hill; 23, Charles B. Hunter; 24, James Newell; 25, John C. Sees; 26, John Corkery, Robert Carnes; 27, Ellis P. Phipps; 28, Robert W. Mackey.
Pike—
Potter—Hon. A. G. Olmsted.
Schuylkill—James DeLong, L. C. Leib, C. F. Shindel, J. A. M. Passmore, Charles D. Elliott, W. G. Barnwell.
Snyder—Thomas Shellenberger.
Somerset—W. H. Koontz, L. D. Yutzy.
Susquehanna—Amos Nichols, Samuel Falkenbury.
Sullivan—Col. J. H. Horton.
Tioga—A. T. Barnes, J. C. Strang.
Union—B. C. Ammon.
Venango—Hon. Jas. L. Connolly, C. Porterfield, Ed. W. Smiley.
Warren—George W. Allen.
Washington—W. S. Moore, W. C. Lee, A. B. Wolf.
Wayne—Henry M. Seely.
Westmoreland—General C. C. Anderson, J. L. Thompson, John F. Wentling.
Wyoming—B. W. Lewis.
York—W. Stair, Wm. McConkey, Wm. B. Young, George Geiger.

Hon. John Cessna was elected Temporary Chairman, and made a speech laudatory of the administrations of Grant and Hartranft and prophesying continued successes for the Republican party.

The following chairmen of committees were elected: Of Committee on Resolutions, Hon. Edward McPherson; on Contested Seats, C. L. McGee, Esq.; on Permanent Organization, Frank Mantor, Esq.

The Convention then adjourned till two o'clock.

At the afternoon session, the Committee on Contested Seats made its report, admitting both sets of delegates from Huntingdon county, and giving them two votes. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported General Henry White, of Indiana county, for President.

Mr. Mitchell moved to strike out the name of White and insert that of General Kountz, of Somerset.

After speeches in favor of the motion by Judge Souther and Mr. Mitchell, it was lost—101 to 146.

General White was then elected and the report of the committee adopted. The General made an eloquent address on assuming the chair.

Mr. McPherson then presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, embodying the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make declaration of the fundamental principles of their political faith as follows:

I. The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

II. The harmony of the Federal and State governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security.

III. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league.

IV. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

V. Protection to home industry and a home market for home products.

VI. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

VII. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

VIII. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

IX. The public domain being the heritage of the people should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

X. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

XI. Honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

Resolved, That we arraign the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for its utter failure to redeem the promises upon which it partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to Reform, to legislative purity, to greater economy, and to a higher aim in legislation, while it has reformed nothing, has economized in nothing, and has disgraced the State by an exhibition of legislative rowdyism and imbecility never before witnessed in this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the efforts now being made by the national administration to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been defrauding the government of its lawful revenues, should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men of all parties.

Resolved, That we declare firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic which wisely and, under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

Resolved, That the Republican people of this Commonwealth recall with pride their effective agency in the creation of the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to its general policy and the beneficent fruits thereof for their vindication and his. That, having received the Government from his predecessor demoralized in every branch; corruption and recklessness in office the rule; the fruits of the war ungathered; the lately rebellious States sullen; the late slaves unprotected, and yet clothed that great organs of self-protection—the ballot; foreign States unchastised for their wrongs to us, and home States defiantly inefficient to the expiation which their heinous action required; the administration of President Grant has, in six short years, steadily and unprotendingly reformed every known abuse, and is today relentlessly upon the track of wrongdoers; has largely reduced the nation's debt; has largely reduced the people's taxes; has inflexibly punished all violators of the law secured by constitutional provision the ballot to all freemen, and by law thrown the surety of needed safeguards around the ballot box; his wrung from unfriendly foreign States the confession of their faults and reparation for the injuries done us, and has influenced reluctant nome States to at least the appearance of just dealings with all their citizens. All which events mark the present administration as among the most brilliant in achievement in our annals.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of Governor John F. Hartranft for re-election to the exalted position which he now fills, we meet the unanimous wish of our constituents, who desire in this manner to indorse their approval of the careful, conscientious and able manner in which he has met and discharged every duty incumbent upon him, making thereby a record which will ever stand as almost one of the best upon the roll of our chief magistrates. Brave in the field, modest in the cabinet, tried often and always found faithful, patriotic, just and honest, we present him for the suffrages of the people, confident that their judgment will approve and ratify our nomination.

Resolved, That the candidate this day nominated for State Treasurer, Henry Rawle, Esq., is in every way worthy of the thorough and hearty support of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and we commend him as possessing in an exalted degree the requisites of honesty, capacity, integrity and fidelity.

Resolved, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase in municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people, as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence; and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention, in conjunction with our candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, be empowered to appoint the Chairman of the State Committee, and that the Committee shall consist, as heretofore, of sixteen members from Philadelphia, eight from Allegheny, two from each of the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, Berks, Schuylkill, Chester and Luzerne, and one from each other county, to be designated by the delegation from each county.

The resolution on the third term was received with great enthusiasm.

THE TICKET.

Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, moved the nomination of John F. Hartranft for Governor.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Eshleman, of Lancaster, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bartholomew nominated B. B. Strang for State Treasurer. Judge Souther nominated Henry Rawle. Mr. Rawle nominated E. H. Wilson. Among the other nominations were Messrs. Stewart, of Fayette; Shoemaker, of Luzerne; Coleman, of Lebanon; Meyer, of Bradford; Weidner, of Philadelphia; Wallace, of Lawrence; McKnight, of Berks; Fahnestock, of Adams; and Wolfe, of Union.

The first ballot stood: Strang, 49; Rawle, 49; Stewart, 19; Wilson, 14; Shoemaker, 12; Coleman, 20; Meyer, 8; Weidner, 46; McKnight, 14; Fahnestock, 10; Wolfe, 1.

Second ballot: Rawle, 148; Strang, 71; Stewart, 18; Wilson, 8; Fahnestock, 6.

The nomination of Mr. Rawle was made unanimous.

The several delegations then handed in the names of members of the State Central Committee, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A mass meeting was held to-night to ratify the nominations, at which Hon. J. C. Burrowes, of Michigan, made an eloquent speech. The Convention separated in high good humor, and everybody seemed perfectly satisfied with the day's work.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1875.

ERIE RAILWAY EMBARRASSMENTS—PRESIDENT JEWETT APPOINTED RECEIVER—CAUSES OF THIS MOVE, AND ITS EFFECT ON THE ROAD.

At the opening of the Supreme Court Chambers, this morning, Wilbur M. Brown, appearing as the representative of the Attorney General in the suit of the People against the Erie Railroad, its directors and the trustees of various of its mortgages, moved before Justice Donahue the appointment of Hon. Hugh J. Jewett as Receiver of the road. The Erie Railway and the trustees of the mortgages were represented by Shipman, Barlow, Larocke and Macfarland. The only affidavit presented was that of Wilbur M. Brown, which asserted the truth of the statements previously made as to the condition of the finances of the road, and asserted that "it has become necessary for the protection of the rights of the people that a receiver should be appointed." Justice Donahue granted the motion in an order fully defining the powers of the receiver. Mr. Jewett is to assume his duties as soon as he shall have filed bonds in the sum of $500,000. The order requires him at once to file an inventory of all the property of the road, empowers him to run it as usual, to prosecute and defend suits at law when the same shall be necessary, to pay salaries and wages, to borrow money, to redeem pledged securities and, in fine, to do all things necessary for the proper prosecution of the business of the road.

The *Express* says: "The appointment of Mr. H. J. Jewett as Receiver of the Erie Railway is the great topic of conversation in financial circles. The action of the Attorney General in this matter was well received and regarded as the best thing that could be done under the financial embarrassments of the company. Erie has suffered severely from the cutting down of freight rates and passenger fares by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio companies, and was perfectly helpless in the matter, in consequence of her weak condition; but now everything has changed. Mr. Jewett, as Receiver, has no interest to pay and the expenses of Erie are limited almost to the cost of running the road. Mr. Jewett, from being powerless as President of the company, becomes master of the situation as Receiver. He can afford to do business cheaper than the New York Central, Pennsylvania or Baltimore and Ohio companies, most of which have interest and dividends to pay on large capital stocks and bonds. By forcing matters he can bring the trunk lines to terms and end the railroad war. One of the officials said the new state of affairs would not affect the traffic of the company unless there should be a strike. To prevent this, Mr. Jewett is about to appeal to the directors to take some measures for the payment of the company's workmen, and thereby avert a strike and a consequent total suspension of business. In regard to the meeting of next Saturday and its proposition to raise sufficient money to meet the June interest, Mr Jewett said that he doubted that harmonious action on that plan, could be secured."

S. L. M. Barlow, Homer Ramsdell and E. D. Morgan became sureties for Jewett as Receiver, each justifying in half a million dollars.

The Jefferson Car Company brought suit against the Erie Railway Company for rent in arrears for cars, $10,000 a month. The amount at issue for the time, is $240,000, but as the lease is in dispute the amount really at issue is $1,300,000.

To-day application was made to Judge Donahue, in the Supreme Court Chambers, for an extra allowance to the plaintiffs. Decision reserved.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were made parties to the suit, and also applied for an allowance. On behalf of Erie it was urged that the highest basis on which allowance could be made was the total amount of judgment, and that that would be extravagant, as it was really a suit for a quarter's rent and the rest was merely incident to it. The court allowed the Jefferson Car Company $4,000, and the Delaware and Hudson Company $500.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

GALLOPIN WINS THE DERBY STAKES.

LONDON, May 27.—The Derby stakes today were won by Galloping, Claremont second. Eighteen horses started. Time, 2:47.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 26.—Steamship England, from New York, arrived.

MOVILLE, May 26.—Steamers Peruvian, from Montreal, and Utopia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 26, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £108,000. Consols for money and account 94@94¼. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 10⅝; do 1867, 105¼; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 102¾. Railroads—New York Central, 96; Erie, 15@15¼; preferred, 25. Tallow 43s@43s 6d. Refined petroleum 8½@8⅝d; spirits do 8d.

PARIS, May 26.—Rentes 64 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 26.—United States bonds—5-20's 1882, 96¼.

ANTWERP, May 26.—Refined petroleum 26 francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8⅝@8¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 6,000 American. Yarn and fabrics 5s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s 4½d@8s 11d. Corn—Mixed 32s 9d. Pork 72s 6d. Lard 47s. Bacon—City cured 36s. Cheese 62s 6d. Tallow 41s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 7¾d.

BOSTON.

Terrific Explosion in a Drug Store—The Building Utterly Demolished—Twenty-Two Persons Known to Have Been Inside at the Time—Removal of the Dead and Dying.

BOSTON, May 26.—At 6:40 this evening a terrific explosion occurred in J. D. Dow's drug store, southwest corner of Washington and Lagrange streets, No. 325 Washington street. At a late hour nothing definite was known of the cause of the explosion, but the wildest rumors are in circulation. At the time of the explosion there were known to be about twenty-two persons in the building proper, nearly all of whom were more or less seriously injured. The first intimation of the disaster was a deep rumbling sound similar to the report of an earthquake, and almost simultaneously the walls of the building burst outward in every direction, and, falling in one confused mass, presented a scene of wreck seldom before witnessed, being more complete than that of any of the buildings blown down by gunpowder during the great fire. The force of the explosion was almost beyond description, and the flooring and other inflammable materials at once took fire. The firemen went heroically to work to subdue the flames and rescue the imperilled lives in the ruins. At this writing two dead bodies have been taken out, and three others extricated who will undoubtedly die. A dozen or more or less seriously injured. The building in which the explosion occurred is a four-story brick, with a front of thirty feet on Washington street, and a depth of seventy feet on Lagrange street. The ground floor was occupied by D. Dow's apothecary and manufacturer of soda water. In removing the mass of brick, the firemen first came upon the body of a horse attached to a hearse, standing in the Lagrange street front, under the debris. The wildest excitement prevailed among the immense crowds of people present as the dead and wounded were taken from the ruins. A large force of police kept back the populace. The adjoining buildings are more or less shaken and damaged from the effects of the explosion.

The second floor of Dow's building was occupied by S. D. Frazier, merchant tailor, who, with a workman, were taken out slightly injured. The next room back was occupied by Mrs. Lizzie Frazier and her little daughter. The latter died soon after being taken from the building, eight years old. Sheehy, two from each of the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, Berks, Schuylkill, Chester and Luzerne, and one from each other county, to be designated by the delegation from each county.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Question Under the Last Revenue Act.

Where Does the Voyage of an Importing Vessel End?

The Attorney General Appealed to.

PRESIDENT GRANT RECEIVES THE INDIANS.

Synopsis of the Great Father's Speech.

SPOTTED TAIL TAKES ISSUE WITH THE NEWSPAPERS.

He Never Said Secretary Delano was a Heap Big Liar.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1875.

Delicate Customs Question Submitted to the Attorney General.

The Treasury Department to-day submitted to the Attorney General a question as to damage allowances in customs cases, which materially affects the interest both of the seaboard and interior ports of entry. The case arises in this way: The revenue act of March last increased the duties on certain articles. The First Auditor of the Treasury desired to know whether merchandise imported at a seacoast port previous to the passage of such act, and arrived at an interior port subsequent thereto, without appraisement under the immediate transportation act of July 14, 1870, was liable to the increased duties by the revenue act of March last. The Department held that the immediate transportation was complete on the arrival of the importing vessel within the limits of a port of entry with intent to unload, consequently that the increased duties did not attach to the goods in question. A logical sequence was to order the damage allowances suspended on goods which had arrived at the Western ports. To this the Western importers protested. They seemed to wish that the Secretary of the Treasury should construe the law to mean that the voyage terminated at the seacoast as regards the increase of duty, but terminated at the interior port as regards damage allowances. Upon this question an issue was made.

President's Reception of the Indians.

The reception of the Indians by the President this morning was accompanied by the scenes common to such occasions. The brief speech of the President to the Indians was characterized by plain common sense. It is important in that it foreshadows the President's policy with respect to the opening of all the Northern Indian reservations and the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory. Spotted Tail then advanced toward the President, and, looking toward the representatives of the press who were taking notes, made a short explanation in relation to the published statements to the effect that the Indians had stigmatized the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as liars. He said such charges were not made by him, and whoever put them in the papers made them up themselves, as he did not call his strongest friends liars.

The Indians then withdrew, evidently disappointed in not having had an opportunity to reply to the President. They were in full costume, with a plentiful supply of paint and feathers.

BALTIMORE.

General Synod Evangelical Lutheran Church.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The twenty-seventh biennial Convention of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States commenced its session to-day, Rev. Dr. Baum, of Philadelphia, presiding. About 250 delegates and visiting brethren are present. The sermon was delivered by Professor A. S. Ort, of Lontisville, Ky. The synod was then organized by the election of Rev. G. F. Sterling, D. D., of Pennsylvania, President; Rev. A. S. Ort, of Louisville (re-elected), Secretary; and Mr. A. Ockershausen, of New York City (re-elected), Treasurer. Standing Committees were called on for reports, which occupied the Synod until the hour of adjournment.

COLUMBUS.

Accident at the Insane Hospital—Four Men Killed and Two Fatally Injured—The Tower Damaged by Fire.

COLUMBUS, May 26.—By the falling of a scaffold at the Central Ohio Hospital for Insane, here, to-day, George Bowers, Jerry Ryan, Albert Gotleib and William Harmon were killed, and Fred Kuntz and Ben Smith, it is thought, fatally injured.

They fell a distance of eighty-five feet. One of the men on the scaffold made a descending jump of thirty feet, alighting on a wall, and escaping without injury. During the excitement which prevailed, the tinners on one of the towers quit work and left a soldering pot behind, from which firm was communicated to the roof and set fire to the tower, damaging it to the amount of about $5,000.

FIRE RECORD.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa—$25,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, May 25.—At 12:30 to-day, a fire broke out in the block adjacent to the new postoffice, which was entirely destroyed. Four stores were consumed, involving a loss of $29,000. The loss on the postoffice building is from $5,000 to $6,000. One fireman was badly injured by jumping from a ladder, and several others by falling walls. There was no insurance.

Pine Meadow, Conn.—$100,000.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 26.—The cotton mill of D. B. Smith, at Pine Meadow, was burned this morning. Loss $100,000; insured for $40,000. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Brooklyn, Iowa—$50,000.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The *Times'* special says a fire broke out in Libbey's elevator, Brooklyn, Iowa, to-day, which consumed that building, together with the warehouses, grain and large elevator of W. E. Small, Conkling's lumber yard and a number of small buildings. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The fire was still raging at last accounts.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Colonel F. W. Sims, late business manager of the Savannah *Advertiser*, committed suicide at San Francisco Tuesday night.

Collector Erskine, of the Milwaukee district, having been requested by Secretary Bristow to resign, refuses to do so, and demands a full investigation of his official career.

It is stated that Bishop Whittingham, the Protestant Episcopal bishop of the Baltimore Diocese, will be tried for a violation of a canon of the diocese, in not causing the rector of Mount Calvary church to be brought to trial for alleged violation of a canon of the church. It is said that a formal presentment of the bishop was made to the presiding bishop, Rev. J. B. Smith, of Kentucky, two weeks ago.

The Coming Flour.

Erin's Pride. Irish Flour. Nothing in the country can compete with it. Sample barrels furnished at White River prices. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT'S TALK WITH THE SIOUX INDIANS—OPENING WEDGE TO NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE BLACK HILLS.

The Sioux Indian delegation called upon the President by appointment to-day, accompanied by General Cowen, Acting Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Smith. They were received by the President in his private office. As each Indian entered he advanced to the President, and being presented by the interpreter, shook hands with him. The Indians then arranged themselves in a semi-circle around the table, Spotted Tail and Red Cloud occupying prominent positions. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, including Governor Pennington, of Dakota; Governor Thayer, of Wyoming; ex-Governor McCormick, Arizona; and Senator Hamilton, of Texas. The President, through Mr. Fielder, an interpreter, addressed the Indians as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

"I want to say to the Indians to-day something about the object of bringing them here, and a few words for them to think about, but nothing for them to reply to at present. I have always been a friend to the Indians, and am very anxious to do what I think best for their good. The country where they now live, as they must be well aware, is entirely incapable of supporting them, should the Government cease to give them aid. By the treaty of 1868 clothing was granted to them for three years, and provisions for only five years. The food and provisions, therefore, which have been given to them for the last two years have been a gratuity on the part of Congress. These may be taken from them at any time without any violation of treaty. My interest now is to make some arrangement with them by which they and their children will be secured for the future. [Several of the Indians expressed their approval of these sentiments by exclaiming "ugh."] As I said in the beginning, it must be evident to them that if supplies of food should be withheld by the Government, it would be entirely impossible for the Indians to live where they are. And the thing I would call their attention to, is this: They must see that the white people outnumber the Indians now about two hundred to one, taking all the Indians within the territories owned by the United States. This number of whites is increasing so very rapidly that before many years it will be impossible to fix any point within the limit of our territory where you can prevent them from going. It will become necessary that white people shall go from one place to another, whether occupied by Indians or not, the same as they go from one State to another. For this reason it is very desirable that, while they have friends here to look after their interests, they should be situated where they would be able to get support beyond any contingency. I do not propose to ask them without their consent to leave the homes where they were born and raised, but I want to point out to them the advantages to themselves and to their children. If they will accept such arrangements as may be proposed to them, there is a territory south of where they now live, where the climate is very much better, where the grass is much better and where game is more abundant, including large game, such as buffalo, of which there is good pasturage for animals and where teachers can be sent among the Indians to instruct them in the arts of civilization, the means of self-preservation and support.

"This year we have had great difficulty in keeping white people from going to the Black Hills in search of gold, but we have so far prevented them from going. Every year this same difficulty will be encountered, unless the right of white people to go to that country is granted by the Indians, and many in the end lead to hostilities between the white people and the Indians, without any special fault on either side. If such trouble should occur and become general, it would necessarily lead to withholding, for the time being at least, the supplies which the Government has been sending to them. All this trouble I want to avoid. I want to see them well provided for in such a way that the arrangements will have to be respected by my successor and other administrations for the future. I want the Indians to think of what I have said. I don't want them to say anything to-day. I want them to talk among themselves and be prepared to hear from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who are authorized to speak for me and will be governed by my advice. This is all I want to say to them."

After a brief conversation between the President and Rev. Mr. Henman, the President turned to the Indians and said, through the interpreter: "I will say to them that what I have said will be written out and they will have the words repeated to them by interpreters."

Spotted Tail then advanced toward the President, and, looking toward the representatives of the press who were taking notes, made a short explanation in relation to the published statements to the effect that the Indians had stigmatized the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as liars. He said such charges were not made by him,

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

OUR TICKET.

Far more than ordinary interest attaches to the proceedings of the Republican State Convention held at Lancaster yesterday. The fact that Pennsylvania is the first of the great States to make a formal declaration of political faith during the year which immediately precedes the next Presidental struggle, gives to its deliverances a peculiarly representative character of Republican sentiment, and the effect will doubless be powerfully apparent in Ohio and other States, as well as in the greater contest of 1876.

The Convention performed its work well. The platform (elsewhere printed) is as sound as heart of oak. There are no glittering and unmeaning generalities in it. It is hewn squarely to the line, declaring, with almost epigrammatic brevity and clearness, whatsoever was necessary to be declared. The fundamental questions relative to the unity of the Nation, the harmony of the General and State governments and the rights of the people under them, are set forth with the utmost explicitness in a trio of three-line resolutions.

The anti-third term resolution merely gives expression to the overwhelming sentiment of Republicans everywhere. Such commendation as properly belongs to the Administration for its wise and patriotic administration of public affairs during the past six years is cheerfully given, but the Democratic hobgoblin of "Cæsarism" is laid peremptorily and forever at rest. In this, as in other matters, honesty is unquestionably the best policy, and we have not the slightest doubt that this straightforward expression of the genuine feeling of the Republicans of Pennsylvania will be found to have voiced the sentiment of the entire party.

So, too, the hearty indorsement given to the efforts of the Government to expose and punish the whisky and other frauds, and to collect the full revenues of the country, will be hailed with equally widespread satisfaction. The Republican cause is the cause of good government, and the purification of the public service will never be accomplished except through its agency.

On the important questions of finance, public economy, salaries to officers, cheap transportation and protection to our home industries, the platform is equally direct and comprehensive, as also with regard to the public lands' question, the just claims of our soldiers and sailors upon the Government, and, above all else, the prime necessity of having honest men in office to execute and administer the public trusts. We commend the platform to careful consideration. It is creamy, and will bear more than one skimming.

The enthusiastically unanimous renomination of Governor HARTRANFT was a foregone conclusion. As eminently qualified, morally and intellectually, for the successful discharge of the duties of his exalted office as he was basely maligned and hounded by the opposition upon his former nomination, the emphatic mark of confidence and appreciation he has now received was nothing more than his due. Every assault then made upon his character has proved to be utterly false. His whole conduct in the Gubernatorial chair has been such as to silence his enemies, and win the applause of all good men. Vindicated to the utmost alike as respects his integrity and his capability, the opposition is left absolutely ammunitionless regarding him. It is to be hoped the lesson may be properly laid to heart.

Major RAWLE, the candidate for the State Treasurership, is by early and later training conspicuously fitted to fill the office to which he has been nominated. Born in the ranks of labor, and largely identified with the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, possessing extensive and varied financial experience, wealthy enough to place him far beyond the reach of pecuniary temptations, and honest enough in any event to resist them to the end, he will receive the cordial and united support of the party, and come out crowned with victory at the end of the campaign. Even the Philadelphia *Times*, bitterly as it hates the Republican party, and earnestly as it will labor for the defeat of the ticket, is compelled to admit that both "JOHN F. HARTRANFT and HENRY RAWLE" are "blameless enough to brave the assaults of a campaign."

An auspicious omen is that the proceedings of the Convention were marked with the utmost harmony. It reminds one more of the regular old-fashioned Republican feasts than any that have been held for years. The drubbing we received last year has done us good by destroying that factious spirit which has heretofore tended to discourage and divide our ranks; and when the fatal facility which the Democracy of the State have during the past year show for stupidity, mismanagement and corruption—the utter incapacity of the party for anything approaching statesmanship—and its swift haste to revive the old evil habits and practices which formerly brought it into disgrace are taken into consideration, the most sanguine expectations of the triumphant success of our cause and its candidates may justly be entertained.

IT IS estimated that the internal revenue receipts for the current month will reach as high as eleven million dollars. This is a gratifying prospect.

THE insurance on property destroyed in the late terrible conflagration at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, has nearly all been paid, and arrangements are making for the erection of a large number of brick blocks.

IT MAY possibly be of interest to some persons hereabout to know that illicit whisky found was subject to confiscation, even if in honest dealers' hands, and if the dealers are shown to be accomplices the penalty is twice the amount of the tax.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided that a railroad company's contract, as a common carrier, in avoidance of its common-law liability, must be strictly construed against it, and that it can take no exemption which is not clearly contracted for.

JAY GOULD is greatly disgusted at the recent postponement of the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of the Pacific Railroad against the Government. Who cares? He doesn't quite own or run the country yet, if he does bully-rag Wall street with impunity.

THE Democratic Supreme Court of Indiana has refused a rehearing of the school case in which that tribunal some months ago decided that colored children had no right to share with white children in the advantages of a school system instituted and supported by its power of by the State and supported by its power of taxation. The matter now goes to the United States Supreme Court. The decision will undoubtedly be reversed.

ALL the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country will meet at Evanstown, Illinois, to-day. The assemblage of similar character was seven years ago, nine bishops being present: MORRIS, SCOTT, AMES, JONES, THOMSON, KINGSLEY, CLARK, BAKER, and SIMPSON. Since that time, and in rapid succession, five of these have died: THOMSON, KINGSLEY, BAKER, CLARK and MORRIS. To fill their places and take charge of other needy fields, there were appointed, at the General Conference held in Brooklyn three years ago, eight new bishops: HARRIS, ANDREWS, HAVEN, MERRILL, BOWMAN, FOSTER, WILEY and PECK. The four old bishops and all the new ones will attend the present gathering.

AS STATED by himself, it was General SHERMAN'S original intention that the publication of his "Memoirs" should be deferred until after his death. They were published exactly a week ago, and it is not unlikely that the author already begins to regret not having adhered to his first purpose. The excitment produced by his imputations and attacks on his military associates, living and dead, is steadily widening and intensifying, and its malignantly censorious and insufferably egotistical temper and character are most severely denounced. Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR has already entered the lists in behalf of his brother FRANK, now lying almost at death's door, and called the accuser to sharp account. He charges that in every instance the opposition force against SHERMAN succeeded in escaping; that he was stampeded in Kentucky with a force of 75,000 men, while the rebels had only 25,000; that SHERMAN'S entire military record during the war, until he came under the command of GRANT, was characterized by timidity; that SHERMAN is responsible for the death of MCPHERSON at Atlanta; that had it not been for the personal courage and soldierly daring of General BLAIR the March to the Sea would have become a disgraceful retreat; and that SHERMAN utterly failed to protect the forces of General BLAIR when the latter were attaked in front and rear. Mr. BLAIR also alludes to the fact that he has known SHERMAN from boyhood, and says that he never knew him to say a kind word of a comrade, and that his "Memoirs" would not be like the man he has known had he not indiscriminately arrogated to himself all the honor and glory. Whatever may have been the political errors and mistakes into which, since the war, General BLAIR has fallen, he certainly then achieved a record of which he has no reason whatever to feel ashamed. So with other officers whose reputations General SHERMAN has attempted to belittle with sneers and becloud with slurs. MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S trenchant criticism, is only a foretaste of what is yet to come from other quarters. "The truth of history" will probably be "vindicated" in a manner not altogether anticipated by General SHERMAN when he undertook to inflate his own fame by seeking to deprive others of the credit due to their own honorable reputations and achievements.

A FEW days ago, as our readers are aware, the Presbyterian General Assembly North, now in session at Cleveland, Ohio, renewed its former overtures for fraternal relations with the Southern Presbyterian Church, by declaring "that all acts and deliverances of both bodies now forming the Presbyterian Church before their union, reflecting injuriously upon the Christian character of the Presbyterian Church South, be and are hereby declared inoperative and void, and that the Church complaining is hereby relieved of all such grievances under which they have been laboring." This did not satisfy the General Assembly of the latter body, now in sessionat St. Louis, who required, in effect, through their committee, that the Northern Presbyterians should contess to a grievous error and sin in having denounced the miserable heresey that it was the duty of the Church to uphold, defend and perpetuate treason and slavery, instead of protesting against them. As was to have been expected, judging from the exalted Christian patriotism of the Northern Church during the war, its General Assembly by an overwhelming majority refused to accede to this outrageous ultimatum. The breach between these two great branches of that Church, therefore, remains still unhealed—all for the reason that the Northern element refuse to admit that it course during the rebellion was wrong, that the South was justified in seceding from the Union, and that the destroyed institution of slavery was really a creation of the Divine Will. What kind of religion is that of which this spirit is an exemplification?

WE BELIEVE that a "National Greenback Convention," or something of that sort, assembles at Harrisburg to-day. If we understand the matter rightly, the plan proposed by these gifted doctors of finance is the withdrawal of national bank notes and the substitution of greenbacks, thereby canceling the United States bonds now held to secure circulation, followed by the issue of Treasury certificates on demand, bearing interest at 3.65 per cent. per annum, when deposited at the Treasury or any Government depository in sums of fifty dollars and upwards. These certificates are to be payable, principal and interest, in legal tender money on demand, and the greenbacks made a full legal tender. It is proposed to make greenbacks interchangeable on demand with interest-bearing obligations of the Government, a step which would of course necessitate the repeal of the act of March 18, 1869, pledging the good faith of the nation to the payment of its gold bonds. These, as we understand them, are the main features of this wonderful plan to start the nation on the high road to prosperity and wealth. A shorter way, however, to accomplish the laudable object they have in view, would be to get Congress to vote a certain amount of paper money to every man who is able to prove himself poverty stricken. It certainly would not be more chimerical.

POLITICS often makes strange bed-fellows, especially Democratic politics. For instance, General FITZ JOHN PORTER was General MCCLELLAN'S bosom friend and champion. For him he disobeyed orders, was court-martialed, and dismissed from the service. General BALDY SMITH, on the other hand, detested "Little MAC" as much as PORTER admired him. So great was his dislike that he let no opportunity pass for displaying it. The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* recals one case in particular. After MCCLELLAN was removed from the command of the army at Rectortown, Virginia, November 6th, 1872, he made a farewell visit to the various corps, which were drawn up in line with bright uniforms and burnished arms to receive him. BALDY SMITH was then commanding a division temporarily stationed near New Baltimore, a few miles from Warrenton. On learning that MCCLELLAN was riding from the latter place to take a farewell of his troops, BALDY absented himself and "went a-fishing." Now PORTER and "BALDY" are holding positions together under the New York city government, the former as Police Commissioner and the latter as Commissioner of Public Works.

THE *Graphic* of last Tuesday devotes its first page to four sketches entitled "The Forest Fires in Pennsylvania." These scenes are designated respectively as "Osceola Mills Before the Fire:" "The Fire at Osceola—A Race for Life;" "Osceola Mills After the Fire:" and "Map of Osceola and Vicinity"—with the stereotyped assurance that these are "from sketches by our special artist at Osceola." Well, the readers of the COMMERCIAL all know that the fire was at Osceola, Clearfield county, a town on the Tyrone Railroad, about one hundred and fifty miles from Pittsburgh. The "special artist" aforesaid ought to have known this fact, since it appears from the record that he was "on the spot." But his "map" shows that he was not within several rods of the "spot," and also exhibits his blundering stupidity, since it is a copy of a section of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, showing in big letters the little station of Osceola on the Connellsville Railroad, about twenty miles above this city! So much for the accuracy of *Graphic* sketches.

PROFESSOR AUGHEY, of the Nebraska State University, who is a Pennsylvanian and well known in Pittsburgh through his former connection with the religious press of this city, has given the habits of the grasshopper his attentive study for some years past, and his opinions are therefore entitled to much credit. He says that succeeding generations of these pests grow weaker and less voracious, and he has made many experiments verifying this view. He also confirms the statement of other investigators, that the grasshoppers have been attacked by a deadly foe which bids fair to thin out their numbers greatly if not finally to render them extinct. This foe is a little red parasite that fastens upon the body of the locust, just back of the wings, and remains there until it has eaten through the shell, and draws the life out of the 'hopper. From one to forty of these minute parasites were discovered upon many single 'hoppers toward the close of the season, and through their exertions millions were killed. Fully two-thirds of them were affected in this way, while two years ago not one in a hundred was found to be thus troubled. Professor AUGHEY also raises the curious question as to what becomes of the grasshoppers when they leave a given section. No matter how enormous their numbers, but a small portion of them are ever heard of after they rise in the air to take flight for "new fields and pastures green." What becomes of them? He offers the suggestion that they may rise into the air until they get into trade winds, and are borne along resistlessly to the Atlantic ocean. This hypothesis, of course, wants verification, but it opens an interesting field of inquiry.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mr. Sartoris has just purchased a fine building lot in Washington city.

Red Cloud agrees with Solomon. He said in his wrath that all men were liars.

The National Conference of the Methodist Church is in session at Princeton, Illinois.

You that have flowers, prepare to share them now. Decoration day is close at hand.

The grasshoppers have landed in Illinois and a loud cry of alarm is wafted on the breeze.

Of whisky detained in the various cities by the Treasury about four-fifths is proving illicit.

Jeff. Davis will probably accept the Presidency of the Agricultural College at Bryan, Texas.

Virginia wails that the advance guard of the dreaded 'hopper has made its appearance in that State.

The quantity of lobsters taken in the Canadian fisheries amounts to about eight million cans annually.

The St. Louis *Times* wants some action taken by Missouri to utilize its immense natural sumac product.

To-day Paul Boyton makes another effort to cross the English channel. Successfully may he wave.

A rugged writer in *Scribner* for June advocates the introduction of rugs in place of carpets in our houses.

Iowa has the narrow gauge fever so bad that the poets and musicians have framed it in verse and set it to music.

Nearly three thousand people of Idaho are in Sayre. That is about the population of the town so called.

"A bridal veil just invented by a Russian gives the bride the appearance of an angel, wings and all." Shoo! Fly!

The Potomac fishermen have had scaly luck this season, the yield being estimated at less than one-third the usual average.

"Godless schools," that is to say, schools without a priest, are rapidly growing in favor in the Catholic countries of Europe.

Thus far this year the number of immigrants arriving at New York is 16,000 less than for the corresponding period last year.

Old Sol is beginning to indulge in paroxysmal kissing. Several sunstrokes are reported from different parts of the country.

Owen Brown, one of the sons of "Old John Brown," is the custodian of Jay Cooke's otherwise untenanted castle at Put-in-Bay.

Recent experiments in hatching shad show that the eggs will not hatch in brackish or salt water; also that such waters are fatal to the young fry.

The Legislature of British Columbia has disfranchised the Indian and Chinese inhabitants of the colony. White ignoramuses were not embraced.

Jeff Davis gives it as his opinion that Texas is the only Southern State wherein "every prospect pleases" just now. Is that because "only man is vile?"

The mysteries and miseries of a great city. Since the first of May the bodies of eleven unknown persons have been taken from the rivers in New York.

A national convention of spiritualists will be held in St. Cloud, Minn., next month. They expect to be compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses.

The Apache Indians have a beautiful custom with regard to mothers-in-law. They utterly prohibit all intercourse or conversation between them and their sons-in-law.

A new use for discarded oyster and fruit cans has been found, by fastening them up in the trees as houses for the birds, who gladly accept them for their summer homes.

Calcium chloride has the property of attracting moisture, and objects wet with its aqueous solution do not dry. It is proposed to use this to subdue dusty streets and roads.

Eminent English lawyers are advocating the adoption of a code in that country, on the ground that the present bulk of English law is such as to be almost beyond the mastery of any man.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company recently paid into the Maryland State Treasury $424,229 81, in satisfaction of the judgment rendered against it by the United States Supreme Court.

The four-in-hand mania that has raged for a couple of years in England has broken out in New York, and the "swells" are hard at work making amateur coachmen and donkeys of themselves.

A new device for stopping holes made in vessels by collisions consists of a waterproof, pliable patch, with mechanism by which it may be readily adjusted on the outside of the leaking surface.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks it would be a good joke on Mark Twain if his Hartford neighbors should take a notion to elect him to the Mayoralty. It might possibly be rough on the city, however.

Senator Jones' ice manufactories in the Southern cities are working admirably, turning out an excellent quality of ice from muddy river water at one-third the rate formerly charged for Northern importations.

The petition of parties in the Sandwich Islands for permission to organize lodges of the Knights of Pythias has been rejected by the Supreme Lodge of that order. What color of justification was there for this action?

Every lady auditor present at the one hundredth representation to the "Big Bonanza" comedy in New York last Monday night was presented with a silver brick. The males went out between the acts and got theirs in their hats.

Some dirty Blackfeet Indians, who have a reserve next the Canadian boundary, recently made a raid on British territory and stole a number of horses, and the Dominion Government wants ours to toe the mark and foot the bill.

The stockholders who own our railroads seem to care very little about their property, except for purposes of speculation. A recent attempt was made to induce the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western road to meet at Toledo, but out of $16,000,000 of common and preferred stock only some seven thousand dollars was represented.

PERSONAL.

Our Paul Boyton recently amused the English court circle a good deal by his frank, homely fashion of talk. When asked a question by the Princess Beatrice, he answered innocently, "Yes, miss," and the Queen is said to have laughed outright when at the close of her interview with him he said he hoped Her Majesty would overlook any detection of etiquette on his part on the plea: "You see, madam, it is not to be expected I'm posted up in this business."

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who has appeared, in former letters, to have a good deal of insight into the Beecher scandal, writes to his paper that more revelations are to follow the verdict, no matter what that verdict is. It will require some very startling statements to revive the waning interest in this scandal. The public is fairly surfeited with the noisome details.

Under date of July 24, 1862, Gen. Sherman wrote to the editor of the Memphis *Appeal* as follows: "I don't desire my biography to be written till I am dead." In view of these facts the Chicago *Tribune* feels constrained to believe either that General Sherman, unable to withstand a handsome copyright in these "weak, pipping times of peace," has changed his mind, or that General Sherman is dead, and has been engaged since his arrival at that bourne, etc., in doing up the biography of the late General. Or couldn't he wait in his eagerness to get even with the newspapers which called him insane, and with lots of other generals and public men who seem to be across his track?

A Maine paper tells the story of a young lady of that State who became acquainted with a Boston drummer on the cars, allowed him to visit her, and finally consented to be his wife. She afterward repented of her hasty promise and wrote him to release her, but he wouldn't. She subsequently received a letter from a Boston lawyer, stating that her was-to-be husband had retained him as counsel, and that unless the marriage took place at the time set a suit will be commenced against her for breach of promise. As the young lady is worth a handsome property, the result is anxiously looked for.

Phillips & Jordan's mill, Cincinnati, is on double turn. They are making a large variety of iron.

A MILITARY WEDDING.

The Drummer Boy of Chickamauga.

(From the Baltimore American, 25th.)

Yesterday afternoon St. Luke's P. E. church, on North Carey street, was filled with a gay and fashionable assemblage of people, who had come to witness the marriage of First Lieutenant John L. Clem, of the United States Army, and Miss Anita R. French, daughter of General William H. French, commanding at Fort McHenry. The chancel was decked with beautiful flowers and illuminated with numbers of candles. The richly-stained glass window in the rear of the chancel was resplendent in colors, and lent much to the beauty of the scene. The front pews of the church had been reserved for relatives and friends of the bride and groom and those bearing special invitations from General French. Seated in these pews were all the officers now stationed at Fort McHenry, with the ladies accompanying them. The officers were attired in full uniform. Among the others present were Admiral Sands, of the United States Navy; United States Senator Whyte, General Felix Agnus, Colonel George P. Kane and Colonel Dorsey, proprietor of Barnum's Hotel. Lieutenants B. Wager and Nat. Wolfe, of the Second Artillery, wearing handsome and showy uniforms, acted as ushers. Shortly after five o'clock a buzz of excitement in the congregation and the turning of many heads toward the door heralded the arrival of the bridal party. The organ then pealed forth a joyous wedding march, and the procession moved up the main aisle of the church. There were four bridesmaids and groomsmen.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION

moved up the aisle in the following order: Captain Thomas H. Fish, of the Twenty-second Infantry, and Miss Annie H. Martin; Lieutenant George Mitchell, Adjutant of the Second Artillery, and Miss Florence Lockwood; Lieutenant E. M. Cobb, of the Second Artillery, and Miss Rose French, a sister of the bride; Lieutenant W. H. Coffin, of the Fifth Artillery, and Miss Birdie Jones, and lastly General French, lieutenant Clem and Miss Anita R. French. General French and the groomsmen all wore full uniforms and white kids. The bride was tastefully dressed in white tarletin, with veil of illusion and wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Martin, the first bridesmaid, wore a white tarletan dress, with scarlet trimmings and flowers; Miss Lockwood, the second bridesmaid, white tarletan dress trimmed with blue ribbons and flowers; Miss Rose French, the third bridesmaid, pearl colored dress, looped with flowers, and Miss Birdie Jones, the fourth bridesmaid, white tarletan dress, with blue trimmings and flowers. On reaching the chancel, the bridesmaids and groomsmen formed on either side, the bride and groom passing through. The beautiful marriage service of the Episcopal Church was now read by Rev. Mr. Rankin, the rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. Gibson.

CONGRATULATIONS.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Rev. Mr. Rankin congratulated the newly married couple, after which, accompanied by the bridesmaids and groomsmen, they filed out of the church. At the door and while seated in the carriage, the happy couple received the congratulations and good wishes of numbers of friends. The bridal party then, with several invited guests, were driven to Fort McHenry, where a reception was held. It was a brilliant and thoroughly enjoyable affair, and the dancing was kept up until a late hour.

Miss Birdie Jones, one of the bridesmaids, is the daughter of General Sam Jones, formerly of the Confederate States Army, and Miss Martin, another of the bridesmaids, is also the daughter of an ex-Confederate officer, Major General Martin.

THE STORY OF A BRAVE SOLDIER.

Lieut. Clem is known throughout the army as "Little Johnny Clem, the drummer boy of Chickamauga." He was born in Newark, Ohio, in 1851. In May, 1861, when a little over ten years of age, he offered his services as drummer to the Third Ohio regiment, but he was rejected on account of his size and age. Proceeding to Cincinnati, he succeeded in gaining the permission of the Twenty-second Michigan regiment to accompany it. In June or July, 1862, he was regularly enlisted as a drummer, and also served as a marker. At the bloody battle of Shiloh his drum was smashed by a piece of shell, and he was generally commended for the fearless spirit he evinced during that fight. It was at the battle of Chickamauga, however, that the then diminutive specimen of a drummer boy particularly distinguished himself. Here he served as a marker, and carried a musket instead of a drum. Seated upon a caisson side by side with artillerymen he went to the front, and throughout the day was in the thickest of the battle. In the evening, when the army was retiring toward Chattanooga, the brigade to which Little Johnny belonged was surrounded by the enemy, and a Confederate officer rode up to him, and applying to him an opprobrious epithet, ordered him to surrender. The little fellow, instead of obeying, suddenly brought his musket up and shot the officer, who fell from his saddle. After shooting the Confederate colonel he received three balls through his cap.

PROMOTED FOR BRAVERY.

For his undaunted valor and heroic conduct General Rosecrans made him a sergeant, and attached him to the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland. A daughter of Chief Justice Chase presented him with a silver medal inscribed "Sergeant Johnny Clem, Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry. From N. M. C."

Shortly after this he was taken prisoner and held in captivity for sixty-three days. After his release General Thomas, then in command of the Army of the Cumberland, made him an orderly sergeant and attached him to his staff. In addition to the battles of Shiloh and Chickamauga, he was at Perryville, Stone river, Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree creek and Atlanta, and many others. He was wounded three times, once on the hip by a fragment of a shell and twice by balls. When in the act of delivering a dispatch from General Thomas to General Logan at Atlanta, his pony was killed under him and little Johnny was wounded in the shoulder. At the end of the war he was honorably mustered out. He was afterwards appointed a cadet at large to West Point. Subsequent to this he received the commission of a second lieutenancy in the Regular army, and was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment last October. He entered the artillery school at Fortress Monroe in May, 1874, and finished his course during the present month, being the first infantry officer that ever graduated at the school.

WINS A WIFE.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Clem were engaged about a year previous to their nuptials. They will remain at Fort McHenry about three days, and will then spend a few weeks with his family at Newark, Ohio. Lieutenant Clem's wife, it will then depart for his regiment, which is at present stationed at Fort Brown, Texas.

POLITICAL.

State.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* recommends General A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

General.

Articles of impeachment will be presented against Governor Weston, of New Hampshire, on the first favorable opportunity.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, having announced that he will consent to no trading for the office of Speaker, is generally counted out of the race. Such a sentiment could never have proceeded from a genuine Democrat.

The Democratic journals are beginning to notify Governor Allen that the Democrats of Ohio do not propose to conduct the coming campaign in the ifterest of any Presidential aspirant. After the convention the old man will "take the bit in his teeth" and show how easy it is to run the machine to suit himself.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Mississippi Democrats are going to introduce a new feature into their State Convention, which they have decided to hold on August 3d. They have invited Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and Congressman B. H. Hill, of Georgia, to be present and deliver addresses. They hope to awaken enthusiasm enough to enable them to carry the State.

Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, has also submitted to an interview. He is a candidate for re-election and not at all alarmed by Beck's threatening attitude. The significant part of the interview is the following statement by Senator Stevenson of his belief that the Democratic party will be broken in atoms in atoms if it attempts to run a national issue of the financial question.

In the last election the Democrats of Connecticut elected Judge Phelps, of the State Supreme Court, to Congress; and now Judge Phelps is drawing two salaries, one of four thousand dollars a year as judge, and one of five thousand dollars a year as Congressman. He would not resign his place as judge before the election, lest he might fail to be elected to Congress, and so lose his bird in the hand. And he has not since resigned, and it is said he will not resign till December next, holding on to his judge's salary to the last minute. His salary as Congressman commenced on the 4th of March last. This drawing a double salary is another specimen of Democratic "reform." It combines back pay, and forced pay, present pay and double pay.

The more the action of Governor Weston and his Council is examined in throwing out the votes for Senator Head, the worse it appears. In New Hampshire, as in Congress, the House and Senate are the judges of the "returns, elections and qualifications" of their members. The duties of the Governor and Council are purely ministerial, and are in no sense judicial. The Constitution merely gives them power to "examine the returned copies" of the records of elections, and to issue summonses to such persons as appear to be chosen Senators by a majority of votes. They must accept the returns as they come to them from the town clerks, and they have no power to go behind these returns, and inquire as to the character of the elections, or the qualifications of the candidates. This has been decided to be the limit of their powers by the Supreme Court of the State.

A Brain Destroying Malady.

That insomnia, or inability to sleep, has become very prevalent of late years, is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that numberless remedies have been introduced within the last decade specially intended for its cure, and that new sedatives are continually cropping up. But no medicinal agent has so widely and clearly established its claim as a genuine soporific as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That it removes this brain-destroying inability far more effectually than the bromides, chlorals and valerianates in use, is not to be wondered at when we consider that such drugs act only on the brain, which is not the source of this evil, while the Bitters rectify the alimentary disturbances which originate it. It is admitted by physicians that dyspepsia and non-assimilation of the food produce sleeplessness. The Bitters overcome these obstacles to repose as well as those urinary troubles which are also said to interferc with it. A wineglassful or two of this wholesome sedative invigorant at bed time rarely fails to induce tranquil repose.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Brady, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

De La Banta.
Who is he?
CLOTHING.
THE NEW
SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS
Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lapped and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.
The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.
Pitt-burghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY,
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.
BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $5 00.
FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS
ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.
BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.
Black Grenadines & Hernanis,
NEW STYLES IN
Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes
THE NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

EDUCATIONAL.
Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 to 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Person s desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTHs

LEGAL.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
In the matter of the Partition of the Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased. Writ of Partition or Valuation. No. 6, Sept. T., 1874.
To Edward Crawford, Sarah Elizabeth Crawford, intermarried with R. J. McClure, Almeda Maria Crawford, Emily J. Crawford, intermarried with D. C. Tichnor and R. J. McClure, Executor.
You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises in Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportion as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, A. D. 1875. Th

DE LA BANTA.
JAMES PRESCOTT & SONS,
Chimney Sweeps.
We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. We also sell the Magic Cooking Range. All orders left at No. 19 Isabella street or at the Toll House of Suspension Bridge will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.
ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
IN NEW
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
NOW OPEN.
At 12½c, Plain Striped Hernanias.
At 18c, Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 25c, Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 37½c, Black Silk and Wool Grenadines, usual price 60c.
At 45 and 50c, Black Silk and Wool Grenadines; extra good bargains; well worth 75c.
At 62½c and 75c, equal good bargains in Best Grenadines.
New Plaid and Striped Grenadines at very low prices.
At 8½c, Black Hernani two yards wide.
At 10c, Striped Linen Hernani Suitings.
At 12½c, Yard-wide Plain Suitings.
At 25c, Yard-wide Fine Dress Linens, worth 40c.
At 25c, New Gray and Grass Dress Linens.
At 10c, Wash Poplins, Plain, Gray and Brown.
At 12½c, Good Quality Plain Wash Poplins.
At 7½c, New Choice Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, Diagonal Mohairs, desirable colors.
At 25c, Gray Pongees, very choice goods.
At 25c, New Invisible Plaids, worth 37½c.
At 31c and 37½c, New Invisible Plaids, usual price 50c.
At 50c, Silk and Wool Pongees, remarkable bargains.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
At 25c, Black Alpacas, full double width.
At 37½c, Fine Black Alpacas, usually sold at 50c.
At 50c, decided bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.
At 62½ and 75c, special bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.
At $1 00, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1 25, extra bargains in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 50, our Unsurpassed Black Dress Silks.
At $1 75, $1 87½, and $2 00, Black Dress Silks, worth one-third more.
At $2 25 to $3 50, Best Black Silks, much under value.
Plain and Striped Dress Silks at very low prices.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Fine Dress Goods of all kinds.
Latest Summer Styles in
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS.
Linen, Lawn, Serge, Alpaca, Poplin and Pongee,
Most Fashionable Styles in Cashmere Sacques and Jackets; Lace Jackets, Sacques and Shawls; Silk Sacques and Mantles; Shawls of every description; Polonaises, &c.; Dusters, Wrappers, &c.; Misses and Children's Suits, Dresses, &c.
Our Customers will please accept our prepared to meet all their demands for found in the Dry Goods market, in chasers can rest assured of getting the
WILLIAM SEMPLE
MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.
MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.
DE LA BANTA.
CARPETS.
CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

No. 78 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

TFSa

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, 1875.

The local money market is very perceptibly affected by the celebrations in progress, and the excitement on the streets is reflected universely in the banks by dullness and absence of activity.

Loans on good commercial paper are readily made, but rigid scrutiny is made into the standing of makers and indorsers, and the use to be made by the money borrowed.

Exchange on New York and Philadelphia is scarce, and many of the banks are compelled to ship bank notes to meet the drafts issued by them in the regular course of their business. We may therefore quote Eastern funds at from ¾ to 1-10 premium.

—The resolutions of the Republican Convention at Lancaster, to-day, have reached us by wire, and there are two which are of special interest to business men.

The ninth resolution is—Protection to home industry and a home market for home products. Every Pennsylvanian, be he political creed what it may, must subscribe to the truth therein stated, and every business man, let him vote what ticket he may, know that this is the doctrine, put into practical operation which has given our State its proud preeminence in manufactures among the States, and our city its place at the head of the manufacturing interests of the State, and that only by adhering to the same doctrine in the future can we expect to retain such position thus won.

The twelfth resolution declares in favor of "free banking, a safe and uniform national currency and a steady reduction of the national debt."

To this every legitimate banker will respond with a hearty concurrence. The declaration here made is very far from the theory of inflation. An absolute issue of Government notes would have the effect of diluting the currency of the country, advancing prices and temporarily giving an artificial stimulus to trade, without adding one dollar to the actual values of the country. Free banking means, primarily, the liberty of issuing as many bank notes as the country needs. If the demands of trade call for a greater volume of circulation, the banks, under a free banking law, will issue whatever notes are needed, and as soon as the demand ceases, their notes will find their way back to the issuers through the agency of the Redemption Bureau at Washington. The last report of the national banks shows that they are now holding in their vaults over twenty millions of their circulating notes which are not demanded by the wants of trade, and these notes are so held to save the tax on circulation. When business revives and money is wanted, this reserve of bank notes will come into circulation. Free banking means, also, safe banking. Judicious bankers may do as safe a business without Governmental supervision as with it, yet the fact that they are doing a safe business is only known through the publicity required of the national banks. Injudicious bankers who do an unsafe business and depend on the public or their customers rather than upon their own capital, if brought within the bonds of a free banking law are compelled to run their business in accordance with the principles that experience has shown to be sound banking, and which are embodied in the law of Congress on that subject. Public opinion is such that private bankers find they must bring their affairs under the supervision of Governmental inspection, "step down and out," and make room for those who are willing to do so. This we see in the fact that nearly all the leading banking firms in the country are changing their organizations and enlisting under the banner of free banking. The doctrines of the extreme hard money men, equally with those of the inflationists, are losing their influence, and the conservative doctrines as expressed in the twelfth resolution of the Republican Convention of this State are taking the lead.

We feel certain that the financial portion of the platform will meet with the cordial approval of all who have the material interest of the State at heart.

OFFICE OF TRADE & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, May 24, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The weakness in stocks during last week was further reflected in the market to-day. Erie was the objective point in the attack, as against 23¾ at the close on Saturday, and rapidly selling down to 19¾. A disposition to increase and enforce declines carried the market up to 20¾, when reports were current that a receiver had been appointed and the improvement was quickly lost.

For the most part of the day the temper of the whole market has been depressed, the leading stocks which were weakest last week suffering the most, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Western Union, which have been remarkably steady. Operators have been watching Erie closely and evince a disposition to buy stocks as soon as the bear movement in it has spent itself. The depression in speculative shares has carried investment stocks as well as bonds, not so much in their quotations as in an indisposition to purchase until the status of the market has been established. Before the second call prices improved and a better feeling prevailed, but only to be succeeded by another decline when prices touched the lowest point of the day.

Toward the close the market got loose from Erie, and led by Pacific Mail and Western Union took an independent stand, giving indications that the bears have over-reached themselves.

We see no signs of *real* weakness any where, except in sympathy with Erie, and this stock is undoubtedly being manipulated in the interest of speculative brokers. The improvement in prices and tone which continued up to the close warrants one in entertaining opinion, and further that we believe prices have very nearly, if not quite touched bottom.

Gold has been steady, fluctuating only between 116¾ and 116¾.

Money continues very easy: nominally 2@3 per cent.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 26, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116	116	116	116	115½	116
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	124½		124½			124½
5-20's, 1862	117		117			117
5-20's, 1864	118		118			118
5-20's, 1865	120¾		120¾			120¾
5-20's, 1865, new	122¾		122¾			122¾
5-20's, 1867	124½		124½			124½
5-20's, 1867, registered	122¾					
5-20's, 1868	124½		125½			125½
10-40's	116¾		116¾			116¾
6-30's, coupons	116		116¼			116¼
Currency 6's	124½		124½			124½
New 5 per cents	116¾		116¾			116¾
Western Union Tel.	76¾	76¼	76¾	76	76	76¼
Quicksilver		16				
Pacific Mail	36¼	36	36¼	36	36¼	35¾
Adams Express		102				
Wells-Fargo Express		92				
American Express		64				
United States Exp.		54				
New York Central			104¼			103¾
Erie	17	17¼	17¼	17¼		17
Michigan Central		64½				
Michigan Southern	64¾	64¾	64½	64¾	64¾	64¾
Illinois Central		100¾				
Cleve. & Pittsburgh		92				
Chicago & Northw'n	87¾	88	88¼			87¾
Do preferred		93¾				93¾
Rock Island	103		103¼			103¼
St. Paul, common	33		33¼			33¼
Wabash, common	8¾	8¾	9			8¾
Fort Wayne		97				
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23¾				23¾
Union Pacific	74¾	74¾	74¾			74¾
Harlem		124				
Hannibal & St. Joe.		21				
Iron Mountain		20				
C., C. & I. C.		53				
South Carolinas, Ap'l			82¾			
South Carolinas, July			82¾			
Missouri 6's			102			102½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50½	
Reading, sales	54½	
United Co's of N. Jersey	129½	130
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Valley	62	62¼
Allegheny Valley	45	45¼
Central Transportation	45	45¼
Empire Transportation	53	54

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6½ per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 486¾@48¾ for sixty days and 489¼ for sight.

GOLD

Opened and closed at 116, with sales during the day at 115¾@116¾. Borrowing rates were flat and 1@3 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $28,000. Clearings $33,000,000. Customs receipts $181,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds quiet. State bonds dull. The stock market has been active with wide and frequent fluctuations in the leading shares. Erie led the list in point of activity and decline, pounding down to 19¾, against 19¾ at the close yesterday. The price recovered to 17¼, and still later reacted to 17. The general market declined from ⅛@⅜ per cent. at the opening and later advanced from ¼@½ per cent. Pacific Mail reacted 1½ per cent., and the remainder of the list fell off from ⅛@⅜ per cent. from the highest point. Northwestern opened at 87¾, rose to 89¾ and reacted to 88¾. Pacific Mail opened from 35¾ to 37 and reacted to 35¾. Lake Shore fell off to 64¾, a decline of 1 per cent. as compared with the closing quotation yesterday, but afterward recovered. Western Union declined to 75¾, against 76¾ last evening. Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 22¾ to 23¾. Illinois Central changed from 99¾ to 100¾. Chicago and Indiana Central from 5 to 5¼. Stocks were irregular during the last hour of business, but were generally steady at the close. Pacific Mail declined to 35¾, and closed at 36¼. Erie reacted to 18¾ and afterward recovered to 20¾, and fell off to 19¾, and closed at 64¾. Northwestern common receded to 88¾ and advanced ¼ per cent. in last sales. Union Pacific rose to 74¾, and closed at the price, the highest of the day. Ohio and Mississippi rose to 23¾, and closed at 23¾@23¾. Western Union ranged from 75¾ to 76¾. Illinois Central declined to 99¾, and Rock Island to 103¼.

The Pacific Mail stockholders to-day elected Messrs. Jay Gould, George S. Scott, Rufus Hatch, Sidney Dillon, A. D. Smith, Oliver Ames, C. I. Osborn, John Riley and George J. Forrest as directors for the ensuing year. It is not quite as active as it has been for the past month. Receipts are active, being 5,455 pieces and 906 tierces for the week ending to-day.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ⅌ lb; rib sides are quoted at 12c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 13c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured at 13¼c ⅌ lb; canvassed do 14c. Sugar cured shoulders at 9c ⅌ lb; do canvassed 10½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 12½c; canvassed do 13c; dried beef—sugar cured 15c; canvassed 16½c; beef tongues, ⅌ dozen $7 00; plain sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an easier feeling. We quote at $23 00 per bbl.

LARD—The market is easier. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ⅌ lb, 16½c; half bbls do 16¾c; in buckets, 17½c; in 5-lb pails, 18c; in 5-lb caddies do, 17½c; in 3-lb pails do, 18¼c; in 5-lb do, 18¾c; in 1-lb do, 19c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter attained at $1 18 ⅌ gallon; extra do $1 13; No. 1 do No. 2, 85c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½@9c ⅌ lb for choice, and 6@8¼c for medium.

According to the views of a good many close observers of the market, mess pork is destined to get a black eye at some time in the near future. Here is what a Chicago commission man thinks of the prospect for this portion of the hog product, and he points exactly to the Grangers when the day of reckoning comes. If these unsophisticated husbandmen are in the hands of the Chicago Shylocks, as the Extract below intimates, by being "the principal owners of future pork," then begin them. The circular of Messrs. C. A. Man & Co., of the 22d inst., says:

We have now on hand here 100,603 bbls mess pork, with prices at $20 80, against 54,000 bbls same time last year at $16 50, or a difference of $4 30 ⅌ bbl, and when we reflect that evence of the small stock of last year, pork which was $24 50 in early October, declined during the last ten days of October $5 00 ⅌ bbl, with but 5,000 bbls here, showing that the excess of quantity and the fear of further declines will assert themselves at the latter end of the season. It must be remembered that mess pork, unlike any part of the hog product, is an article whose use is confined only to defined localities in the United States, Canadas and the West Indies, while lard and cut meats are staples in the world's consumption; and that while capitalists here are willing to employ their capital and warehouses to carry pork all through the season, upon which the day of reckoning will come sooner or later, or as soon as pork is required to be paid for, the large margins of profit which will reward the principal owners of future pork), shall have been exhausted, when, if the law of supply and demand obtains at all, we we will see a heavy, sudden decline in pork.

In early March we thought that there were two circumstances that would materially bolster prices throughout—first, the supposition that there would be a great falling off in summer hogs, but, as the receipts have been larger than calculated upon, if this support falls to the ground; secondly, that, like last year, pork would be shipped out rapidly during March, April and May; but we find that only a moiety of last year's shipments have been made, and with our present stock it would require a shipment of 20,000 barrels per month to exhaust our stock up to November 1. When we see by the weekly reports that not one half of this amount is being forwarded, and the chances are that for the next thirty days longer, we look for the future months' deliveries in pork to be materially discounted, the effect of which will be that pork will sell down to a basis upon which it can be shipped out for legitimate trade and consumption.

Groceries.

A rather general dullness was the principal feature in the grocery trade to-day, and indeed for the past two or three days. Some houses old a fair business, one or two report a considerable activity, but the general tone of the trade was quiet at generally unchanged prices. The spring trade has not noted at the seaboard cities. Sugar is firm but not quotably changed. Molasses, syrups and rice are steady. Prices current are as follows.

Green Coffees.	⅌ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Rio, fair	21½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	22 c	Extra C	10c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra Yellow	9½c
Java	35 c	Extra B—yellow	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—yellow	9c
Rio, in papers	27½c	New Orleans	8¾@9c
Rio, in bulk	27 c	Cut loaf	12½@13c
Java, in papers	35 c	Crushed	12½@13c
Java, in bulk	33½c	Powdered	11½c
		Granulated	11½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Molasses.*	⅌ gall.
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Strictly ch'c N.O.	72½@75c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Syrups	65c
Japan	55c@$1 00	Good	60c
Oolong	25c@ 85	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white crop	75c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	65c
		Lower grade	45@50c
Choice Carol'a S.	8¼@8½c	*Starch.*	⅌ lb
Patna	7¾@8 c	Pearl	9½c
Rangoon	7¾@7¾c	*Spices.*	
Spices.		Cloves	55 c
Cloves	55 c	Alspice	17½@18c
Alspice	17½@18c	Cassia	35 @35 c
Cassia	35 @35 c	Nutmegs	$1 25@1 40
Nutmegs	$1 25@1 40	Pepper	26 @27 c
Pepper	26 @27 c	*Candles.*	
Candles.		Star, full weight	18½c
Star, full weight	18½c	Stearine	16 c
Stearine	16 c	*Soda.*	
Soda.		B-carb, in bkgs	6c
B-carb, in bkgs	6c	B-carb, in papers	7c
B-carb, in papers	7c		

TOBACCO—There is a good market, with a moderate trade passing. We quote:

Manufactured—

Spun rolls	38@43c	Smoking—Grand	
Black Navy	35@38c	Leaf	50@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	43@46c	Wrappers, ord.	
Louisville Cav.	68@70c	Wrappers	180@25c
Virginia Navy	58@60c	Weat'n leaf—rgs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@60c	Ohio fillers	7@9c
Virginia Cav.	59@65c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Black	60@65c	Ohio seed, choice	
Flounders	63@65c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	62@68	Conn. filler	10@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Conn. wrapper	40@60c
Rough & Ready	56@58c	Havana fillers	85@125
Fine cut plugs	70@80c	Havana	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn'a Seed	15@20
Cut and Dry	53@62c	Connecticut	25@30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seotch & Havana	50@60
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	90@150

FISH—There is a good demand with steady prices as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do ⅌ 100	6 50
mackerel, ⅌ bbl	$22 00	Boneless cod	10c
No. 1 mess	20 00	Scale ⅌ lb	7@7½c
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	White fish, ⅌ half	
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	bbl	$6 25
No. 1 shore	12 00	Lake herring, do	4 50
Extra No. 2	11 00	Lake trout do	5 75
No. 2	10 00	Salmon trout do	
New No. 2	9 50	⅌ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Georges codfish,		Potomac do ⅌ bbl	7 00
medium, ⅌ lb	6 00	Round herring, do	3 25
Large do ⅌ 100	8 50	Bloaters ⅌ box	2 25

Dry Goods.

The trade by the wholesale and jobbing dry goods firms for the past week has been only moderately active, showing a considerable decrease in activity from the previous week, or two or three weeks ago. The tendency of prices is downward, and we note reductions in certain standard cotton fabrics, as noted below.

The following are the prices current ruling among the Pittsburgh wholesale dry goods houses:

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Width	⅌ yard.	Width	⅌ yard.
Anchor A No. 1	36 10c	Lawrence LL	36 8c
Penn Mill	36 10	Laconia E	36 9
Eagle No. 1	36 10	Laconia O	40 9½
Magnolia	36 8	Laconia	34 7½
Avondale	36 7	Laconia	30 6½
Conestoga A	30 7	Conestoga	10-4 35
Chippewa C	36 6½	Conestoga	9-4 30
Nonatook	44 9¼	Juniata B fine	44
BLEACHED SHEETINGS.			
Commowh'th O.	27 5½	Lonsdale	39 12
Suffolk A	36 9½	Lonsdale, Cam.	39 12½
Suffolk B	36 9½	Fruit of Loom	37 12½
Hamilton A	36 9½	Pocasset Mill	36 9½
Avondale	36 9½	Davol	36 11
Paragon	36 9½	Wamsutta	36 15½
Bright	36 9½	Pepperell	10-4 40
Hill, Snip'r Idm	33 9	Pepperell	9-4 36
Hill	36 11	Pepperell	10-4 45
PRINTS.			
Anchor shirt'gs		Sprague fane's	7½
Cocheco shirt'g's		Amer'n fane's	8
Manchester fane's		Solid Colors	6½
Sprague shirt'gs		Oriental fane's	7½
Regular fane's		Gingham fane's	9
Wash'n shirtings		Albion fancies	8½
Freeman's		Albion solid	8½
Simpson's fancy		Simpson's solid	
Amoskeag fancy		mourning	9
Richmonds		Merrimac	8½
TICKING.			
Conestoga X	7-8 10½	Thorndike	7-8 11
Conestoga A A	7-8 12½	Portsmouth	7-8 19
Conestoga C T	7-8 16	Portsmouth	4-4 26
" gold m'd	4-4 18	Whittaker	7-8 31
" prem A	4-4 23	Whittaker	4-4 35
BAGGING.			
Penn Mill, 2 bush	24½	Penn Mill, 2½ b'sh	38
Penn Mill, 3 bush	45		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
White carpet chain		Colored carpet ch'n	
Dec.		Dec.	
Cotton batt	14@16½	Cotton twine	28

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 26.—The general market continues quiet, but rather firmer, with heavy woolens for men's wear more freely. Worsted coatings and Blankets are doing fairly, and lower grade cassimeres are more active. Cotton goods continue depressed, but prices are generally unchanged in agent's lists. Prints are rather more active in first hands and good styles command full prices. The Glenham woolen mills sold yesterday for $195,000.

Petroleum.

MAY 27.—There was a somewhat drooping market for crude, and prices were weak at the former rates. There is nothing new in regard to the various transportation projects further than the very commendable resolution which has infused itself into politics to support no man for State office who was opposed to a free pipe bill. Refined is somewhat firmer, New York quotations having advanced in all 1¢ since Monday morning.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at $1 07¼ @1 10; Union do $1 12½@1 05; Empire do $1 07½; shipment $1 20@1 22½. The market is very quiet with some activity shown in the afternoon, while oil for tanking and future delivery is not in demand. Sales at Parkers are reported at 11,500 barrels at other points 750 barrels.

REFINED—The refined markets at the East show a slight gain, and quotations are nominally 5@6c over those of our last report. New York having gained 1¢ since the opening of the week. Here the market is a little stronger, but quotations are about the same, viz: 9½@ 9¾c for standard white on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland line, delivered on board cars at Pennsylvania Railroad. New York delivery is quoted at 13¾@13¾c for prompt; 13¾@13¾c for early June. Philadelphia rules at 12½c for spot, and 12¾@12¾c for the first half of June. Baltimore rules at 12c for spot.

OIL BARRELS.—Remain in the condition last reported, being dull at $1 20@1 30 for city; $1 19 @1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 26.—The *Courier* says: United opened at $1 10, declined in the absence of buyers fell to $1 08¾, at which it closed. Nothing was done in futures, but immediate shipment was quite active, and large sales are reported. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper road, spot.....$1 32½
400 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 32½
200 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 31½
1,000 bbls, Hyde, United, at wells.....1 09½
1,500 bbls, River, United, at wells.....1 10
7,000 bbls, River, immediate.....1 10½
1,000 bbls, River, immediate.....1 11½

NEW YORK, May 26, closing 25.—The market shows some improvement and this is rather more inquiry, but advanced prices are made through smaller offerings and business limited. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9c prompt delivery, and 6¼c for June; do in shipping order 9½c for prompt and 9¾c for June. Refined is quoted at 12¼c bid, and 12¾@12¾c asked for prompt; 12¾c bid for first half of June, and 12¾c above this price asked; refined in cases is quoted at 17@19½c; naptha at 9½@9¾c. Refined at Philadelphia is rather at 12¾c for spot, and 12¾@12¾c for the fore part of June. Refined at Baltimore is quoted at 12c for prompt.

TITUSVILLE, May 26.—Market quiet and dull at at 3½@3¾ 22¼.

OIL CITY, May 26.—Market quiet and firm at $1 32¼@1 32½.

ROUSEVILLE, May 26.—Market quiet with more business; quoted at $1 25@1 27½.

TIDIOUTE, May 26.—Market dull at about $1 00 at wells.

PARKERS, May 26.—Market firmer with more buyers than sellers; United at 9¼; shipment $1 32½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Market quiet; standard white 12½@— cases 18c; crude 9½c; no sales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 25, 1875.

Stock Received and Weighed.

The following table will show the number of cattle, hogs and sheep received at the Central stock yards for the week ending Wednesday, May 26, with a comparison table with the run of the previous week:

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday	18	28	3
Friday	139	83	1
Saturday	8	18½	
Sunday	78	64	21½
Monday	49	18	3½
Tuesday	26	27½	40
Wednesday	47	27	16
Total this week	362	195	85
Total last week	324¾	177¼	56

The books of the weighmasters show the following as the number of cattle, hogs and sheep weighed for the week ending Wednesday, May 26:

CATTLE.

Thursday	195	Monday	45
Friday	117	Tuesday	253
Saturday		Wednesday	691
Total this week	5,111		
Total last week	1,349		

HOGS.

Thursday	1,287	Monday	1,493
Friday	1,878	Tuesday	1,000
Saturday	1,247	Wednesday	2,000
Total this week	8,881		
Total last week	9,727		

SHEEP.

Thursday	691	Monday	1,986
Friday	185	Tuesday	6,176
Saturday		Wednesday	4,500
Total this week	13,588		
Total last week	12,000		

The Markets.

CATTLE.

It will be seen from the above that the run of stock does not differ materially from that of last week. Prices for hogs and sheep are stated, and the market generally reported dull and unsatisfactory. With regard to cattle the market for all grades is fully 20c better than last week. The principal demand was for good 1,350 to 1,450 cattle, which were preferred by dealers to 1,500 to 1,600 lbs beeves, which are not suited to the market in this warm weather. The supply was short of the demand, which arises from the fact that the eastern markets have exhausted the supply of Pennsylvania cattle, hence they are compelled to seek supplies nearer home in the West. There was a fair supply of bulls in the market, which commanded good prices. There were no stockers offered for sale, which was a disappointment to some stock graziers who desired to secure a supply. Following are the ruling rates of the market to-day:

Extra choice 1,400 to 1,600 lbs steers.. $7 12@7 37
Choice light beeves, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.. 6 75@7 00
Medium grades, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs.. 6 00@6 50
Bulls.. 4 00@5 25

HOGS.

The hog market is reported decidedly dull and prices fully 25@37c lower than ruled last week. There are more sellers than buyers and the general impression is that prices will go lower before the week ends. We quote as follows:

Good prime Yorkers	$7 15@7 40
Philadelphias	8 25@8 70
Stockers	7 00@7 50
Roughs	6 50@7 00

SHEEP.

The market is dull and restricted, and prices are at least 12½@25c lower than last week. Good lambs were scarce and brought fair prices. It is well known that our sister county, Washington, claims the palm for fine sheep. A lot was shipped to this market by J. Dodds, consisting of 100 four year old wethers, averaging 140 lbs net, which was unsurpassed, and noted at the seaboard cities. Sugar is firm but not quotably changed. Molasses, syrups and rice are steady. Prices current are as follows.

Best 90 to 110 lbs	$5 00@5 20
Best 80 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Best 80 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 50
Good fat lambs	7 50@8 50

MILK COWS.

The usual supply of milk cows was on sale and, and ruled in prices as to quality as milkers, ranging from $35 to $60@70 00.

HORSES.

There was an unusually large and fine lot of horses received to-day, a few of which were offered for sale, but the most of them were for our "foot men" and "heavy men" in this region.

Sales and Purchases.

Below will be found the sales and purchases made during the week ending Wednesday, May 26, giving the number and weight of stock bought, their weight and the prices paid, as made by the principal dealers in live stock in the Central Yards. By an examination of the figures the reader will be enabled to gather the rulings of the market for the past week:

CATTLE.

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:					
20	37,300	$5 85	16	19,500	6 80
15	16,250	6 80	32	42,440	7 10
13	20,110	6 80	32	42,120	7 10
3	3,140	6 12½	14	19,420	7 25
2	1,980	6 00	2	2,920	7 25
17	18,850	6 00	41	42,980	7 75
Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold					
18	bulls, 19,950	$5 15	3	2,850	$5 35
1	do 1,000	5 25	20	18,840	6 40
14	bulls, 19,300	6 12½	19	19,780	6 40
16	do 17,430	6 70	18	20,300	6 60
2	do 2,270	6 75	2	1,950	6 60
4	do 4,720	5 85	4	4,150	6 60
21	thr'h Cherokees	5 40	21	thr'h Cherokees	4 50
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
30	43,660	$7 35	17	18,210	$6 12
16	11,910	6 90	16	17,110	6 40
J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:					
13	bulls 20,570	$5 50	16	19,070	$6 37
31	40,800	6 45	19	21,310	6 55
32	39,840	6 75	32	38,580	6 75
4	4,480	6 12½	4	4,120	6 25
18	20,100	6 12	2	bulls 2,880	5 35
19	20,720	6 50	17	18,140	6 50
1	1,220	5 25	19	20,370	6 30
6	6,850	6 20	14	12,850	6 75
5	5,500	6 25	20	21,600	6 75
1	1,010	6 20	16	19,520	6 50
2	2,040	6 00	1	1,150	6 00
16	19,360	6 80	34	42,380	6 65
3	3,110	6 35	2	2,200	6 50
2	2,260	6 50	calves	6,640	5 90
Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:					
1	cow on f. o.	$45 00	16	23,020	$7 00
17	19,620	6 65	18	20,340	6 80
15	17,010	6 90	15	18,750	6 90
2	oxen 2,340	6 37		2,340	6 40

HOGS.

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:					
No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
36	15,750	$5 10	61	14,762	$7 80
39	9,750	5 25	30	22,800	7 90
43	10,840	5 30	30	22,950	7 90
31	13,130	6 00	46	16,930	7 75
35	15,750	6 00	39	19,670	7 75
41	22,380	5 45	34	3,060	5 45
45	22,510	6 40	82	22,690	8 80
46	22,260	6 50	46	22,720	8 00
35	6,280	5 35	19	2,210	5 25
45	19,710	6 65	19	2,140	5 25
73	29,900	5 55	55	8,850	5 50
39	8,320	5 75	16	2,290	5 65
37	8,250	5 75	40	4,500	5 75
28	5,560	5 75	81	4,520	5 80
31	6,200	5 75	50	10,160	6 00
31	8,560	6 00	218	14,490	7 50
102	19,350	7 35	44	9,160	7 50
46	9,490	7 40	46	10,500	7 50
Voetter & Brainard bought:					
46	9,060	$7 70	10	2,070	$7 12
38	8,000	7 80	10	15,870	7 60
83	16,910	7 80	32	5,730	7 60
62	10,280	7 60	28	5,800	7 40
155	31,110	7 60	86	17,110	8
78	15,980	7 60	85	16,960	8
114	22,870	Ch.	113	20,460	8
81	16,200	7 60	114	21,250	8
46	11,310	7 15	114	21,250	8
447	88,70	Ch.	112	18,660	8
38	7,380	7 60	42	8,220	8
8	2,110	8	30	5,320	8
113	21,400	7 60	113	20,460	Ch.
47	9,460	7 85	46	9,470	8
5	670	7 60	81	15,200	8
5	1,000	7 60	81	15,200	8
5	1,300	6 00	49	8,430	7 50
5	1,080	6 00	29	5,110	8
Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:					
120	27,400	$7 80	31	10,430	$8 70
50	12,510	8 00	5	1,150	8 00
50	11,030	8 00	5	1,150	8 00
12	3,220	7 70	100	22,520	8
67	19,020	8 50	100	17,110	8
50	11,510	8 50	100	17,120	8
3	1,090	6 50	38	8,800	8
13	3,000	6 50	2	740	8
2	1,490	6 50	2	550	8
2	1,490	6 50	2	550	8
35	6,430	7 50	2	550	8
1	280	7 50	100	23,000	8
114	21,250	7 35	99	11,310	8
114	21,400	7 50	114	20,460	8
114	21,480	7 50	112	17,700	8
99	13,750	8 00	4	1,490	8
1	La Grone	6 50	2	1,800	8
2	525	6 50	59	10,780	8
1	220	6 50	1	180	8
18	1,840	8 25	67	11,810	8
76	18,540	8 40	56	12,500	8
76	18,540	8 40	56	12,500	8
61	10,720	8 40	102	21,980	7
112	19,960	7 30	102	21,980	7
Cochran, Hesket & Co. sold:					
112	18,030	$7 20	18	stkrs 1,550	$3 00
13	stkrs 1,000	2 00	7	1,050	7 00
7	1,060	7 75	143	20,580	7 35
7	1,110	7 50	27	3,770	7 40
67	12,490	7 55	123	23,970	7 40
99	19,935	7 50			

SHEEP.

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CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 26, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.933	65	82	N.	Fresh.	Clear
2 P. M..	29.902	83	27	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M..	29.944	72	45	N.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.926 Highest thermom. 86
Mean thermometer.. 78 Lowest thermom. 69

The New French Process

of manufacturing Flour takes the lead. This is demonstrated by the great run the Rising Sun brand has in this city.

Card from Rev. J. H. Berry.

A card from Rev. J. H. Berry, of Cincinnati, appears in another column. We would advise all interested in such matters to read it carefully.

Lecture at Bellefield.

Rev. A. A. Hodge, of Allegheny, will deliver his celebrated lecture on Miracles this (Thursday) evening, at the Bellefield Presbyterian Church. The lecture is free, and is the last of a series of similar entertainments which have been given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Union of Oakland and Bellefield.

Decoration Ceremonies.

The backward summer has deprived us of flowers, and if nature don't make a powerful effort between this and Saturday, the graves of the Union dead will be but scantily decorated with floral offerings. The committees hope that every citizen will contribute as many flowers as they can for that occasion. There's no danger of having too many.

Thanks.

THE COMMERCIAL, among other offices, was last evening complimented with a serenade by the Meadville Cornet Band, in charge of Prof. Boynton. The band accompanies Northwestern Commandery No. 25, Knights Templar, of Meadville. The music furnished was excellent, and it was shown that there are other good bands in the country besides the Great Western of Pittsburgh.

That Shooting Affray.

James Connel, the puddler who was shot in the neck by a pistol ball at Reitley's saloon, on Tuesday evening, declined to prosecute the two men who were arrested as being participants in the affray. There being no evidence against the parties, except that they acted disorderly, Alderman Burke, Acting Mayor, imposed a fine, upon payment of which they were discharged.

A Question of Gas.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The gas issue is upon us, and if J. S. Keating, treasurer of the International Gas Company of Pittsburgh, tells the truth, the question now is, "What will the Allen Gas Company do about it?" One thing is certain, we suppose, and that is that after the Allen Gas Company has made a large investment of money in gas works they do not intend to allow their business to be taken away from them without a struggle. They have the advantage of being in the field with works and mains, and can procure a process by which to manufacture gas as cheaply as the Pittsburgh company that so boldly stalks in with its assertions and notice of incorporation. There is no doubt but that the people will buy their gas where they can get a good quality the cheapest, and we believe the Allen Gas Company will be able to supply the article as cheap as any other company. "The City Gas Company of the city of Allentown" is still a corporation of the future, and ground has not yet been broken for the erection of its works.

Phillip Murray's Case.

The argument upon the motion for a new trial in the case of Philip Murry, convicted of murder of the first degree, in killing James White, at Zug's mill, was heard yesterday afternoon by Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick. Mr. Marshall spoke in support of the motion. The exceptions were to sustaining the challenge of two jurors by the Commonwealth "for cause," and also to affirming certain points submitted by the Commonwealth's counsel. Mr. Marshall did not object to the general charge, but claimed that the jury were misled by the affirmance of the points submitted by the prosecution, inasmuch as the mitigating features of the law were omitted from the points. He also stated that if a new trial were granted, he would be able to strongly corroborate the testimony of the witness for the defense (Rind), who was discredited by the jury; and would also be able to prove that Murray had business at the mill that day, as there was money due him, which he had gone to collect.

Mr. Cochran replied briefly on behalf of the Commonwealth, and maintained that the points submitted by the law of the State, and further, that the Court distinctly stated in passing upon the points, that they were affirmed, subject to the general charge.

The Court reserved its decision.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Rose of Castile.

According to promise the Gounod Club last night presented for the first time Balfe's opera, the "Rose of Castile." Ample time had been given to this preparation, and those who looked for a fine performance were not disappointed. The occasion was also a marked one as introducing in opera Miss Inez Kennedy, who sang in the *role of Elvira*. She has an excellent voice for the concert room, but lacks in strength and *physique* for the sustained efforts required on the lyric stage. Her notes are sweet, pure and bird-like, and have good range. She is possessed of considerable dramatic power, and acted her part quite well. A number of *encores* and over so many bouquets were awarded to her by the audience. Miss Josie Smith, another *debutante*, made a most excellent impression. She has a rich, round, full voice, well cultivated and controlled. She, also, won more than one *encore*, and several floral tributes. As an actress she was fully up to the standard of many of the professionals who occupy leading positions. Miss Sadie Smythe, as the *Duchess Beatrice*, had very little to do, but did that little most excellently well. The *Manuel* of Mr. Paul Zimmerman was about the best effort he has yet made. He was in good voice, and sang with more than ordinary feeling and expression. Mr. H. B. Iverson made a most unexceptionable *Don Pedro*. His singing and acting were good, and brought him a fair share of applause. Mr. Rinehart made an acceptable *Don Forio*, sang well and filled all the requirements as to action, causing much merriment. His duet with Miss Smith was exceedingly good. Mr. Bissell Everson and Mr. Bullock filled their parts very acceptably. The chorus can only be described as grand. The orchestra made one or two false steps, and at one time nearly succeeded in drowning the voices of the singers, but with these exceptions there was nothing to complain of, the audience could not have been larger or more refined.

The opera will be repeated on Friday evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a new bill at the Varieties this evening, with the exception that "The Waifs of New York," with Miss Kate Raymond and O. B. Collins as the hero and heroine, will be repeated.

THE MILITARY.

Inspection and Review of the Sixth Division Yesterday.

The semi-annual inspection and review of Major General Pearson's Division, N. G. P., took place yesterday, and the display was quite imposing. At o'clock A. M. the column was formed on Water street, and moved in the following order:

Maj. Gen. A. L. Pearson and staff.
Knapp's Battery, Capt. Magill, 62 men.
Duquesne Greys, Brun Corps.
Great Western Band.
Col. Hill commanding Fourth Brigade.
Duquesne Greys, Col. N. P. Guthrie commanding. The companies were:
Co. E, Capt. Steininger, 29 men.
Co. C, Capt. Braun, 33 men.
Co. D, Capt. Dal. Wilkins, 36 men.
Co. F, Capt. Aul, 40 men.
St. Cecelia Band.
Fourteenth Regiment, including
Co. B, Capt. Beifore, 44 men.
Co. F, Capt. Perchment, 45 men.
Co. D, Capt. Hope, 33 men.
Co. E, Capt. Heckert, 30 men.
Col. F. C. Negley, commanding Third Brigade.
Jefferson Cavalry, Capt. Large, 40 men in new uniform.
Allegheny Union Cornet Band.
Washington Infantry, Capt. McFariand commanding.
Heath Zouaves, Capt. Batchelor, 40 men.
Latta Guards, 20 men.
Hutchinson's Battery, Capt. Walker.

The division marched over the route announced in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. The appearance and marching of the men were very fine, and elicited applause from the thousands of spectators who witnessed the display. The main thoroughfares of the city having been decorated in honor of the Knights Templar, added variety to the grandeur of the affair.

On Ohio street, Allegheny, near the City Hall, the Division was inspected and passed in review before the General commanding.

The entire affair was highly creditable to the various organizations composing the Division, as well as to the commanding officers

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Meeting of Stockholders Yesterday, and Its Results.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was held at two P. M. yesterday, at the office of the company in this city, pursuant to notice as required by law.

The meeting was organized by Mr. P. H. Laudman being called to the chair and the appointment of Mr. J. B. Washington as Secretary.

There were 29,983 shares of stock represented in person and by proxy. The President of the company, Mr. Cohen, stated that the object of this meeting was to consider and take action upon the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the lease of this company, which ordinance requires the assent of this company thereto.

By the terms of the ordinance this company's second mortgage bonds, held by the city of Baltimore, amounting, principal and interest, to about $2,987,000, are sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the sum of one million dollars, being about 40 per cent. of their par value, and payment to be made in the bonded obligations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, maturing in annual instalments running until the year 1900. There was submitted and read to the stockholders the form of mortgage and agreement proposed to be given and entered into by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the city of Baltimore. A resolution was offered and adopted giving the assent of stockholders to the proposed arrangement.

The question was asked at the meeting what would be done in relation to the interest in the company held by the county of Allegheny, when the President stated that an offer had been made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase for cash the second mortgage bonds of this company owned by the county for forty per cent. of their par value, which, if accepted, will relieve the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company from its entanglements and will enable the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, without any risk, to advance the further means necessary to perfect the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad and its connections.

The meeting then adjourned.

Safety Lamps and Safe

non-explosive burning oils kept at the Blue Front Lamp and Glassware Store, 90 Smithfield street. TuTh29

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Two Steamboats and Three Barges Destroyed.

The Mollie Ebert and Juniata Burned to the Water's Edge.

The Steamer Exchange Damaged—Loss About Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

About half-past twelve o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the steamer Mollie Ebert, lying at the Monongahela wharf, near the foot of Market street. The fire, which seems to have originated in the kitchen of the boat, spread with amazing rapidity, and ere many minutes the boat was wholly enveloped in flames, rendering all efforts to save it or anything on board altogether futile. Next above the Ebert was a hay barge belonging to Briggs & Co., to which the fire was soon communicated, and thence the flames leaped upon the cabin of the Juniata, which boat, together with the hay barge, was totally destroyed.

Below and alongside the Mollie Ebert were two barges belonging to the Fearless Company, and these also were burned up.

THE PROBABLE LOSS.

The Mollie Ebert was valued at $16,000. She had on board five hundred tons of freight, consisting mainly of glass and nails manufactured iron, the value of which is estimated at $20,000. Upon the boat there is insurance amounting to $10,000—all in Cincinnati companies. The boat was owned by Capt. Frank Y. Batchelor and Geo. W. Keys, the latter of Ironton, Ohio.

The Juniata was owned by Captains Brannon, Gordon and others, of this city, and was valued at about $15,000. She was partly insured, but we were unable to learn the amount of the companies.

The Fearless barges were valued at $4,000 each, and the hay barge at $5,000.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

Captain Batchelor, of the Mollie Ebert, was on board and asleep when the fire broke out, and barely escaped with his life. He lost a valuable gold watch and all his clothing. There were only two passengers on board the boat, both of whom got ashore soon after the alarm was raised.

The steamer Exchange which was lying next above the Juniata, narrowly escaped destruction. The fire department concentrated nearly all its force upon the Exchange, and although her stern was all ablaze for several minutes, the firemen succeeded in fighting back the fire until, by means of her bow-line, a large number of men succeeded in moving her up stream beyond the reach of the fire on the Juniata. The damage to the Exchange will not exceed $500.

The tow boats Fearless and other towboats got out into the stream and thus were saved.

The Mollie Ebert was advertised to leave for Cincinnati and St. Louis to-day at twelve o'clock.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The alarm was turned in from box 7, corner of Market and Water streets, and was promptly responded to by the department. The fire had made such rapid progress, however, that the steamers Mollie Ebert and Juniata were past saving when the alarm was given. The safety of the Exchange is beyond doubt due to the skill of the fire department, as well as other boats lying below the barges of the Fearless Company.

THE CROWD.

The Monongahela House, St. Charles and Central Hotels were emptied of their several hundred Knights Templar guests who, with the citizens generally, were attracted to the scene, crowded the wharf for several squares. It is estimated there were at one time during the conflagration not less than ten thousand spectators of the scene.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Twenty-Second Annual Conclave—Election of Grand Commandery Officers —Philadelphia the Place of Meeting in 1876—The Grand Public Demonstration to-day—The Street Decorations.

Yesterday, the second day of the Twenty-second annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania opened auspiciously. The weather was more favorable than on Tuesday not being so warm, and with the constant throng of people upon the streets the frequent arrival of visiting Knights, the movements of the military, and the general decoration of the principal thoroughfares the city wore an animated appearance. Knights Templar, masons and citizens generally extended every courtesy to the strangers and they were everywhere made welcome. The large attendance of members of the order precluded a general attendance at the meetings of the Grand commandery, and consequently, the majority of Knights were given an opportunity to enjoy the hospitality of the sister cities and to quaff the draughts of interest in and about them.

GRAND COMMANDERY OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Grand Commandery met at the Asylum in the Library Hall building at two o'clock yesterday morning, and the general order of business as heretofore published was proceeded with.

Following is the result of the election for officers of the Grand Commandery for the ensuing Templar year.

Grand Commander—R. E. Sir Chas. H. Kingston, Philadelphia.

Deputy Grand Commander—E. Sir Andrew J. Kauffman, Columbia, Lancaster county.

Grand Generalissimo—E. Sir Wm. H. Egle, M. D. Harrisburg.

Grand Captain General—E. Sir Samuel B. Dick, Meadville, Crawford county.

Grand Senior Warden—E. Sir John P. S. Gobin, Lebanon.

Grand Junior Warden—E. Sir D. W. C. Carroll, Pittsburgh.

Grand Treasurer—E. Sir M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia.

Grand Recorder—E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, Philadelphia.

Grand Prelate—E. Sir Daniel Washburne, D. D., Schuylkill county.

After the election of officers the entire assemblage repaired to the church room adjoining the Asylum.

Philadelphia was decided as the place and May 1876 the time of the next meeting of the Grand Commandery.

In the afternoon, matters pertaining to the Centennial was discussed, and then the exemplification of the duties of a Knighthood, under direction of M. E. Grand Master James H. Hopkins.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION TO-DAY.

To-day the public demonstration of the Knights will take place, and the affair promises to attract as much attention as anything we have had for years. The programme which is as follows: The parade will take place at ten in the morning. The line will form on Water street, with right resting on Smithfield street, and will move over the following route: Smithfield to Third avenue, thence to Grant, Grant to Fifth avenue, Fifth to Liberty, Liberty to Philip street, Sixth street to Suspension bridge, cross to Federal, thence to Ohio, Ohio to Cedar avenue, Cedar to North avenue, North to Federal, with right resting on Federal. Commanderies will then be inspected and reviewed; then along North avenue to Webster street, thence across Park to Webster avenue to Sherman to Stockton, thence to Federal, Federal to Suspension bridge, cross and disniss.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The order of procession is shown by the following from the Chief Marshal:

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Lines will be formed on Water street, right resting on Smithfield, promptly at 10 o'clock A. M. in the following order: Great Western Band, Tancred Commandery No. 48, as escort to the Grand Master and staff, Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and the Grand and Past Grand officers of other States. Other Commanderies, on left of Grand Commandery, according to the number of charter; oldest on the right. Visiting Commanderies from other States will be assigned positions in the line, under escort, Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, is hereby designated to escort Western Pennsylvania Commandery from their headquarters to position in line, with, and on the left of No. 1. Allegheny Commandery No. 35, is hereby designated to escort Steubenville Commandery from their Headquarters to position in line, with, and on the left of No. 35, arriving on the ground for inspection and review. Commanderies will be formed in the following order, faced to the front, left face; officers and standard guards in line with the company; music in the rear. Commanders will march in rear of line, making a continuous line from right to left.

In the above position they will await orders from the Grand Captain General.

C. W. BATCHELOR,
Chief Marshal.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the ceremonies of the Installation of Grand officers will take place in Library Hall. In the evening the Grand Reception will be held, which promises to be one of the finest affairs of the season. Supper is to get up the supper, and the most elaborate preparations are in progress. Sir Knight F. M. Hutchinson will be master of ceremonies, and the "Centennial" floor over the parquette relaid for a grand dance, as a festive conclusion to the twenty-second annual conclave.

THE STREET DECORATIONS.

The decorations over the roadways and upon the buildings of the principal thoroughfares are beautiful and all along the route of the procession of to-day are very fine. Large and small flags are everywhere spread to the breeze in profusion, together with banners and streamers containing different mottoes and words of welcome. These together with the crowds of people upon the street give the city a most lively appearance and give evidence of a general holiday. This feeling is held by all classes as is shown by the fact that many of the public schools have been ordered closed until Friday to give both pupils and teachers an opportunity to see the display. In those schools that will be kept open but a small at tendance may be expected while the minds of the children during to-days session will be away from their lessons.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Upon this, our most prominent thoroughfare, between Grant and Liberty streets, the finest display is made. On the two squares between Smithfield and Market streets, there is a wide profusion of bunting, muslin and evergreens. Yesterday the sidewalks were continually crowded, while to-day there will undoubtedly be a perfect jam of people. The more noticeable displays in the way of decorations are as follows:

The COMMERCIAL building is covered with small flags and with streamers containing the red cross and mottoes, while an immense American flag is suspended from it over Smithfield street.

From the United States Custom House and Postoffice are suspended streamers bearing the words "Welcome Sir Knights" "In Hoc Signo Vinces," and many small flags, while the National emblem floats from the staff upon the roof of the building.

The *Leader* building and that of the *Chronicle* and *Dispatch* are handsomely decorated while from each is suspended a large flag.

Upon the Opera House is a large canvass containing appropriate mottoes.

Stretching from Masonic Hall are two streamers, one bearing the words "General Headquarters Knights Templars," and on the other "Magna est Veritas et Prævalebit.

At Wood street is a canvass with the inscription, "Be thou faithful unto death."

Gray, Possiel & Hays, display flags and a banner with the words "Welcome Sir Knights" while the Iron bank block, Morganstern & Co's., Duffs college and other places near the scene of the conflagration.

At Market street where they will face the procession as it turns toward Allegheny is displayed in large letters "Welcome to Pittsburgh."

Other noticeable decorations are made on Fifth avenue at Eichlay's, Stroups', at Hamiltons and Lee's, Hussey Howe & Co's., at Hoffmann's, Eisner & Phillips', by Beamer, Bauman & Co., at the Exchange National Bank, Preston's, Fullerton's, Wm. G. Hoover, Degelman & Black, White Bros. & Co.'s, McClintock & Co.'s, F. H. Eaton's, Mrs. Patterson's and the Diamond Savings Bank building.

SMITHFIELD STREET.

This thoroughfare presents the next finest appearance, and both residents and storekeepers deserve credit for it.

From the Monongahela House is stretched the words, in large letters, "Welcome Sir Knights," while from all the windows of the immense building project the Stars and Stripes in miniature.

The Central Hotel is similarly decorated and presents a beautiful appearance. "Pilgrims Welcome," are the words prominently set forth.

George C. Neemes exhibits flags and banners containing greetings.

J. Biddle & Son, besides the flags suspended, exhibit handsome figures and inscriptions in the windows. "Pilgrims we greet you," "Spes Mea in Deo Est," "In hoc signo vinces," are among the mottos.

Henry Meyer, the Weymans and the occupants of the Howard block make attractive displays, as does also Wm. A. McClurg.

The *Telegraph* displays an elegant flag, while at the Masonic Bank banners are strung across the street showing the headquarters of the Committee of Arrangements.

The stars and stripes float from the flag staff upon the *Gazette* building while Biggs, Backofen, Wells and may others beyond make creditable displays.

WOOD STREET

comes next in order of decorations and in extent competes closely with Smithfield street.

From the Penn Bank at Liberty street is stretched a canvass, containing in large letters "Spes Mea in Deo Est."

The Pittsburgh Book and News Company exhibit flags while the *Post* makes as profuse display of banting, mottoes etc., as it sometimes has done with chickens.

At Diamond street is seen in large letters "Welcome to Pittsburgh."

Between the St. Charles Hotel and Sawyers sons' warehouse an excellent display is made. From house to house are stretched banners and streamers and the words "Welcome to Pittsburgh" are conspicuous.

An abundance of small flags, red crosses, &c., are displa ed from the establishments of Reymer & Bros., Childs & Co., Fleming & Schleyer; Grove & Bair, McCord & Co., Loughry & Frew, Kay, Shuttleworth & Clegg & Co., C. H. Paulson, J. R. Weldin & Co., R. E. Breed, J. J. Gillespie, Johnson & Co., Wiltmore, Wolff, Lane & Co., Stevenson & Foster, and others.

SIXTH STREET.

Upon this short thoroughfare through which the procession will pass there is a very general decoration of buildings.

From the Fifth National Bank extends a canvas with the words "Hoc Signo Vinces."

The St. Clair Hotel presents a very fine appearance, being covered with flags and mottoes.

Messrs. J. & H. Phillips, B. L. H. Dabbs, Kramer & Vogelsen and nearly all the firms upon the street make creditable displays.

LIBERTY AND OTHER STREETS.

On Liberty street, out of the way of the procession, except at the crossing from Market to Sixth streets, there are in some instances very creditable displays.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. and Arbuckles & Co. each had a large flag flung from the staffs at the top of their buildings.

James H. Lob, Miller, Forse & Co., Graff & Hugus and Lane Brothers have handsome decorations.

From the flag staff at Marvin's cracker factory, the stars and stripes wave, while at Shannon, Arbuckle's and Schoen's, Reed & Smith's miniature flags are unfurled.

At Hare's Hotel too, there is a fine show of bunting, banners &c.

At Library Hall, Penn avenue, flags and banners are displayed, while Tyler's, Fahnestock's, and signs of welcome are prominently shown.

Yeager's, Hugus & Hacke's and other establishments on Market street, as also Reed's Diamond Market buildings, are handsomely trimmed up.

On First and Second avenues, Grant and Diamond streets, flags are displayed, while from the Third avenue Methodist church, Smithfield street the decorations are beautiful. The most notable upon this avenue are those of Collector T. Davis and D. W. C. Carroll, Esq.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Allegheny city decorations are confined principally to Federal street, and that thoroughfare, like Fifth avenue, presents a very gay and attractive appearance. Passing over the Suspension bridge, the pedestrian will notice a large banner at the middle arch of the Suspension bridge bearing the words "Welcome to Allegheny," and upon the other side "Welcome to Pittsburgh" will be read by those coming from Allegheny. A large flag flutters from Monumental Hill.

FEDERAL STREET.

The more prominent decorations are:

Allegheny *Mail* building, small flags, banners with mottoes, large flag on the roof and large flag above the street.

Wm. Burdett, large flag suspended above the street together with small flags.

H. A. Kercher, large flag above the street, small flags and banners with mottoes on building.

Lacock & Irwin and offices above, banners with mottoes and flags, decorations profuse.

W. C. Gulick, banners and large banner.

George W. Hubley & Son, front of building and lamp post decorated.

Robt. Murray, large flag.

Longden & McGratty, several fine silk flags, banners with mottoes, small banners and large banner across the street with motto "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death."

G. W. Sample & Bro. and W. H. McClintock, small flags and large flag suspended between their houses across the street.

R. J. Lyon & Coe, large flag, banners with mottoes and a very large red cross in front of building.

Second National Bank, flags and banner across the street with crown and cross and the motto "Welcome Pittsburgh."

L. McIntosh, large flag, several banners with mottoes and large flag suspended across the street.

City Hall, large flag fluttering from a pole in the yard.

J. H. Brown & Son, flags and large flag on the top of the building.

Wm. Semple, banners with mottoes and large flag on the roof.

Joseph Parks, drug store, flags and banner across the street bearing "Welcome, Sir Knights."

MINOR DECORATIONS.

The business places of the following persons bear the ordinary decorations, upon Federal street: Allegheny Wine Works office, J. K. Williams, J. G. Loe, Elliott & Sons, A. Schoen, Girard House, office of Drs. Leasure, Christy, Hussleton and Langfit, Wilson & Morrow, Henry Meeker, Hurry Meeker, Dr. Wm. Carver, John Rodgers, J. Mahaffy, A. Hartung, Tate, Mundamus & Tate, Brill & Co., Herring & Bro., J. Washington, Berger's Saloon, Wm. Will & Bro., Kinder Blair, M. Gilsteh, Bird Gray Exchange, E. and C. Meyer, Wm. Hoffman, T. H. Kluger, W. K. Mc. Clintock, First National Bank, Alston & Mowry, M. Spaid, Young Men's Republican Club, Dunlap & Suanan, Second National Bank, Barnett, Bro. & Co., Wm. A. Shroeder, Pratt's hat store, large flag; H. F. Schwartz, G. Ossman, S. T. McClelland, George D. Deeds, Geo. Hartley, Yarlock & Long, Fairstand, corner Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny Central Hotel, Jacob Schmidt, Weidenstein, W. C. Cooke, R. & J. H. Elton, J. Mc. Cracken, W. W. Algeo, T. Theophilus, Logan, Gregg & Co., the Diamond Market, where W. J. McKain, Strasburger & Joseph, Occidental saloon, T. S. White & Co., Five Points Drug store, Bell's barber shop, Farmers' Hotel, Central Exchange, Frank Luty, D. B. May, R. W. Mean, drug store.

OHIO STREET.

The following are the names of those who made the principal decorations on Ohio street: Diamond Savings Bank, W. T. Scott, G. P. Hoff, J. Bernard, Fred. Mayers, I. Smith, Brilliant House, John Hamilton's and Nobby Reed & Smith's miniature flags are unfurled.

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Wm. Burdett, large flag suspended above the street together with small flags.

H. A. Kercher, large flag above the street, small flags and banners with mottoes on building.

Lacock & Irwin and offices above, banners with mottoes and flags, decorations profuse.

W. C. Gulick, banners and large banner.

George W. Hubley & Son, front of building and lamp post decorated.

Robt. Murray, large flag.

Longden & McGratty, several fine silk flags, banners with mottoes, small banners and large banner across the street with motto "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death."

G. W. Sample & Bro. and W. H. McClintock, small flags and large flag suspended between their houses across the street.

R. J. Lyon & Coe, large flag, banners with mottoes and a very large red cross in front of building.

Second National Bank, flags and banner across the street with crown and cross and the motto "Welcome Pittsburgh."

L. McIntosh, large flag, several banners with mottoes and large flag suspended across the street.

City Hall, large flag fluttering from a pole in the yard.

J. H. Brown & Son, flags and large flag on the top of the building.

Wm. Semple, banners with mottoes and large flag on the roof.

Joseph Parks, drug store, flags and banner across the street bearing "Welcome, Sir Knights."

MINOR DECORATIONS.

The business places of the following persons bear the ordinary decorations, upon Federal street: Allegheny Wine Works office, J. K. Williams, J. G. Loe, Elliott & Sons, A. Schoen, Girard House, office of Drs. Leasure, Christy, Hussleton and Langfit, Wilson & Morrow, Henry Meeker, Hurry Meeker, Dr. Wm. Carver, John Rodgers, J. Mahaffy, A. Hartung, Tate, Mundamus & Tate, Brill & Co., Herring & Bro., J. Washington, Berger's Saloon, Wm. Will & Bro., Kinder Blair, M. Gilsteh, Bird Gray Exchange, E. and C. Meyer, Wm. Hoffman, T. H. Kluger, W. K. Mc. Clintock, First National Bank, Alston & Mowry, M. Spaid, Young Men's Republican Club, Dunlap & Suanan, Second National Bank, Barnett, Bro. & Co., Wm. A. Shroeder, Pratt's hat store, large flag; H. F. Schwartz, G. Ossman, S. T. McClelland, George D. Deeds, Geo. Hartley, Yarlock & Long, Fairstand, corner Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny Central Hotel, Jacob Schmidt, Weidenstein, W. C. Cooke, R. & J. H. Elton, J. McCracken, W. W. Algeo, T. Theophilus, Logan, Gregg & Co., the Diamond Market, where W. J. McKain, Strasburger & Joseph, Occidental saloon, T. S. White & Co., Five Points Drug store, Bell's barber shop, Farmers' Hotel, Central Exchange, Frank Luty, D. B. May, R. W. Mean, drug store.

OHIO STREET.

The following are the names of those who made the principal decorations on Ohio street: Diamond Savings Bank, W. T. Scott, G. P. Hoff, J. Bernard, Fred. Mayers, I. Smith, Brilliant House, John Hamilton's and Nobby Reed & Smith's miniature flags are unfurled.

INHALATION.

"A DEBT OF GRATITUDE"

A Statement from the Editor of a Religious Journal.

CARD FROM REV. J. H. BERRY,

Assistant Editor of the American Christian Review, Cincinnati, Ohio.

[From the Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter, February 2, 1871.]

We have been publishing, from time to time, letters on Catarrh and Diseases of the Lungs, by Dr. R. Hunter, of this city, and we have published a number of testimonials of cures by his method of treatment. We also have seen letters from various persons, including some of our ministers, testifying to the efficacy of Dr. Hunter's treatment. Below is an article from the pen of Rev. Jesse H. Berry, an assistant editor of the *American Christian Review:*

"I feel that I owe *a debt of gratitude* to the gentleman and physician whose name introduces this article. I regard him as one of the few whose professed mission is to cure the ills which human flesh is heir to, whose skill and remedies are all that is claimed for them.

"For about one year I had been suffering from an affection of the throat, which at first was annoying, and afterward developed symptoms which I considered dangerous. The voice grew rough and husky; the palate and mucous lining of the throat became inflamed, and at times painful, and I feared at one time that I would be compelled to cease speaking in public. Remedies were tried, seams of which gave partial and temporary relief, while others did not seem to influence the disease in the least. When Dr. Hunter began the publication of his interesting letters in the *Review* I commenced to read them. There seemed to be so much common sense in his statements that I was induced to apply to him. I obtained his inhalator and remedies, and by following a few simple directions, an entire, and, I think, permanent cure was effected in the short space of three months. My throat is well, and I am in the enjoyment of the most vigorous, robust health. Several of my personal friends who were similarly affected I recommended to try Dr. Hunter's remedies. They did so, and, so far as I have learned of the result, they have either been cured or are rapidly improving. I am not alone in these cases, but in one of our colleges, who was afflicted with throat disease for years, and who has been using the Inhalator, says: 'All traces of the disease have left me, and I am a well man.'

"In these days of quackery and deception, to know that there are physicians in whose ability and integrity we can have confidence, is no small matter. This statement respecting Dr. Hunter is *voluntary on our part.* We commend him to the afflicted readers of the *Review.*"

JESSE H. BERRY.

REMARKS.

The above case, treated by my relative, Dr. R. Hunter, is presented as evidence of the great merits of this system of treatment for lung disease. It corroborates all I have ever claimed for it, and proves that INHALATION will cure diseases of the Breathing Organs after everything else fails.

JAS. A. HUNTER, M. D.,
178 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 26, 1875.

P. S.—No charge made for Consultation and Examination. Persons at a distance may consult by letter.

Visiting Knights Templar and Others

Now in the city will find it to their advantage to call at Hamilton's Piano and Organ Rooms, 77 Fifth avenue, where the magnificent stock of Pianos and Organs has just been opened for this special occasion, and while the goods are of a class known and recognized all over the country as the finest in tone, finish and construction and durability, the prices are as low as could possibly be had even at the factory, and we will not only propose marking our stock down to extraordinary low figures and on terms to suit all intending purchasers to make purchases, but whether we do not deal in cheap or unknown industries; the very best Pianos are offered, as their names fully guarantee, as no one questions the character of the great Estey Cottage Organs, and the world renowned Bradbury. Brilliant and powerful Decker & Barnes' piano. Who has better reputation than these instruments? Then why run the risk of getting any other. You are sure of getting full value for your money. All these instruments, Parlor and Church, and especially at the extremely low figure now being offered at this establishment. We invite you to make the most thorough comparison, and most certainly defy competition in quality and terms. Bear in mind the place is S. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's carpet store, and two doors below Masonic Hall.

Call on E. D. Weyburn &